Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 18 | DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942 | $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

CANADA VOTES "YES" IN NATIONAL PLEBISCITE

With The Exception of Quebec All Provinces Vote to Release Government From Pre-Election Pledge

Sixty-three per cent of Canada's citizens voted "Yes," to release the government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King from its promise not to conscript men for overseas service, when they went to the polls on Monday. Up until Tuesday morning a total of 3,700,000 ballots had been accounted for, giving heavy majorities which amounted to nearly 2 to 1 in favor of the question.

Early on Monday evening it was conceded that the government had carried the country with a vote of "Yes," the Maritime Provinces showing strongly in favor. Percentages there ran to 83 in Prince Edward Island, 79 in Nova Scotia, and 71 in New Brunswick. Ontario and Manitoba recorded 64 and 81 per cent respectively, "Yes," with Saskatchewan 75, Alberta 73, and British Columbia 81 per cent in favor. As was generally expected Quebec registered a decisive negative, only 28 per cent. of the ballots cast being affirmative.

A late count gave a total of 2,240,000 votes throughout the Dominion in favor, to 1,370,000 against.

Of the 17 electoral districts in Alberta, 15 voted "Yes"; in the two remaining—Vegreville and Athabasca—the decision was in the balance, the vote running neck and neck, with some polls not yet in.

The vote of about 500,000 of the armed forces will not be known until Tuesday, May 5th.

Provincial Highway Projects

Among provincial highway projects announced to date are those between Taber and Lethbridge, the Trans-Canada highway west of Medicine Hat, a new sector between Brooks and Bassano, a 26-mile road between Vermilion and Lloydminster, the St. Paul highway, Peace River highway, the Jasper highway, the Wilmount road and a surfacing project between Medicine Hat and Suffield to the artillery proving grounds.

DELIA DISTRICT VOTES 4 TO 1 AFFIRMATIVE

A heavy poll was recorded in the Delia district. Of the eight sub-divisions, a total of 461 ballots were cast, 365 of which voted "Yes," while 96 were marked "No," making a count of just under 4 to 1 in favor of the question.

Of the 171 votes cast at the Delia poll, 144 voted "Yes," as against 24 "Noes," a rate of six to one in favor. There were three rejected ballots, one "No" and two "Yes." One of these last voters had gone to the trouble of writing the word "Yes" on the ballot paper, consequently the deputy-returning officer had no alternative but to reject the vote. There were 214 voters on the list.

The vote by polls follows:—

	Yes	No
Carter	32	13
Delia	144	24
Farrell Lake	39	6
Kelvindale	20	24
Rainbow	32	2
Sentinel Hill	46	13
Victor	24	11
Wright	28	3

Seeding in Southern Alberta

Seeding has commenced in Southern Alberta with the land quite dry. High winds have been prevalent, but in the midweek snow and rain fell over a considerable area. There has been some soil drifting, particularly along the western portion of Southern Alberta.

Monday Next, May 4 Is Set For Arbor Day

Monday, May 4th, has been set for Arbor Day in a proclamation signed by Hon. J. C. Bowen, lieutenant-governor of Alberta. This is the first Monday in May, which is the date usually set for observance of the tree planting holiday.

While Arbor Day is not a statutory holiday, it will be observed by provincial government and civic employees, bank staffs and some other professions.

Stores in Delia will not close, and students will be required to attend schools, which are to remain open. The day will be marked generally by tree-planting and the annual garden and grounds clean-up.

When You Buy Wood

Do you know how much a cord of wood should measure? Some folk are as hazy about it as the author of a story in an English magazine who had his heroine, "stepping lightly into the test, carrying on her shoulder a cord of wood."

Originally, when all fuel wood was cut in four foot lengths, it meant a pile eight foot long and four feet high. Now that fuel wood is sometimes cut in shorter lengths, customers run the risk of being chiselled in the measurement. To put the matter beyond dispute, Mr. J. McG. Stewart, coal administrator for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has issued a new definition of what constitutes a cord measurement. It now means 128 cubic feet of stacked wood.

Sales by weight are prohibited. Every primary producer or dealer in fuel wood must now deliver to the customer along with the fuel-wood, an invoice showing the quantity by cord or fraction thereof, of the delivered load.

Sufficient Seed Requirements

The federal department of agriculture states that supplies of barley and oats seed are sufficient for whatever acreage extension may be undertaken during the coming season to provide additional livestock feed.

Flax Seed Should Be Treated With Mercurial Dust

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

From numerous tests conducted recently it appears highly desirable to treat seed flax with one of the mercurial dusts, such as Ceresan or Leytosan. This was not considered necessary until just recently, but results of tests conducted by the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Winnipeg, and by the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., indicate that treating seed with mercurial dust should be highly profitable this spring.

In the fall of 1940, quite a number of samples of different varieties of flax were sent from the Lethbridge Station to Winnipeg for inspection and germination. Variety samples were also sent here from the other Experimental Stations throughout Canada. Tests conducted showed that whenever the seed was even very slightly cracked, it failed to germinate unless it had been previously disinfected. The samples received practically all of the Western Stations in 1940 showed signs of being damaged, while those from Eastern Canada were uninjured. It was thought that the atmospheric humidity in the fiber of threshing might be largely responsible for the damage. The injury done to the seed in threshing results in microscopic cracks which are not apparent to the naked eye.

Further tests were conducted at the same laboratory last fall. Samples were forwarded by the Lethbridge Station from variety plots grown on dry and on irrigated land, and also from a number of plots grown at Brooks on irrigated land. A portion of each sample was treated with Ceresan or Leytosan and sown in the greenhouse for comparison with an untreated portion. The germination of these variety samples shows that the treating was decidedly helpful.

In the following table the germination of the treated and untreated is shown, the first column being that of the untreated seed, and the second that of seed left untreated.

	Germination %	
Lethbridge (Dry)	79.2	45 5
Lethbridge (Irrigated)	73.8	55 4
Brooks (Irrigated)	93.2	63.0

These percentages are averages for twenty-four samples tested from dry land at Lethbridge, twenty eight samples from irrigated land, and five samples from irrigated land in the Brooks district.

The Swift Current Station in Saskatchewan has just tested for germination 197 samples of flax collected from farms throughout the province. The results showed that in all samples, excepting one, the number of plants emerging from the treated lot was greater than the number emerging from the untreated. In 82 per cent of the samples, treating increased the germination by over 20 per cent.

The Farm Program for 1942

In planning the program for the coming season there are a few special matters to consider. These are factors that refer directly to Canada's war effort, and producers are being asked to plan their cropping program accordingly.

The following points should be remembered:

1. Grow more barley. Canada needs more barley to feed the hogs she is producing for Britain. Alberta farmers can double the 1941 barley acreage.

2. Sow more flax. Flaxseed is required to furnish vegetable oils.

3. Grow more forage crops. These crops are needed to supply feed for the expanding live stock population, and especially to provide feed for milch cows.

4. Produce more milk.

5. Increase egg production.

6. Make the home as self supporting as possible by growing and canning all types of foodstuffs, including honey.

The news from Europe states that the weather has improved over most of the continent, but crop prospects are poor.

Patronage Dividends *VERSUS* "Keep the Faith"

On December 1st, 1926, the Alberta Wheat Pool Directors issued a public statement to Pool members declaring that "Each signer must keep the faith." Such a declaration would naturally imply that the Pool Executive would also "keep the faith" with Pool members. Has this been done?

Recently the Alberta Pool announced the payment of a patronage dividend. We have been asked how this is possible.

The reason that the Alberta Wheat Pool has been able to pay a patronage dividend is that they are performing the old fast commonly known as "robbing Peter to pay Paul." In this case it may be more aptly expressed as that of "robbing Peter to pay Peter."

Payment of patronage dividends by the Alberta Pool is made possible through their failure to live up to their promise to pay interest on money which they borrowed from Alberta farmers on wheat delivered to the Wheat Pool in the years 1923 to 1929. You will remember that on all wheat delivered to the Wheat Pools in that period, they deducted two cents per bushel for the building of elevators.

In addition to borrowing from the farmer two cents per bushel each year for the building of elevators the Pool collected each year from the farmers grain a further deduction amounting to one per cent of the selling price of the grain. This commercial reserve deduction amounted to approximately 1½ cents per bushel each year, bringing the total yearly deductions to approximately 3½ cents per bushel. In the crop years 1923-24 to 1928-29 growers delivered 285,227,734 bushels of wheat to the Alberta Pool. During this period the Pool borrowed from farmers approximately 10 cents per bushel for elevator and commercial reserves.

The total amount of money borrowed in cash by the Alberta Pool from its members in the form of elevator and commercial reserve deductions was $7,452,250.28. In addition the Alberta Pool has borrowed since 1926, and still holds, $1,037,554.35 due Alberta farmers as the final payment on the 1928 crop. This brings the total amount of money which the Alberta Pool has borrowed from farmers to $8,469,804.63 which was evidence of a lot of faith.

When this money was being borrowed from Alberta farmers the Board of Directors told farmers in Fifth Annual Report of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the fiscal year 1926-27:

> "Our reserves have apparently occasioned some anxiety. We have said we were as much as no re-payment has as yet been made, though it has been stated time after time that as soon as it was possible to start re-paying these reserves, without impairing the credit of the organization, that repayment will be made."
>
> "All members are paid six per cent interest, in cash, on elevator reserves, from the time that the deductions are made until they are re-paid."

The next year the Pool directors decided that it was only just and proper to pay the farmers interest on the Commercial Reserve deductions as well as on the Elevator deductions which had been deducted from the Pool members. Some farmers who have inquired are under the impression that this is a partial payment of interest promised to them by the Pool on these deductions. This is not the case.

What the Pool is doing is buying off the farmer's equity in the Pool Elevator system at less than 50 cents on the dollar on the amount now actually owing the members of the Pool Elevators and who contributed to the Elevator and Commercial reserves in the years 1923 to 1928. If the Pool was living up to its solemn obligation, as cited above directly from the report of the Pool Directors, they would have sent their farmer owner members a cheque for twice the amount that they sent out to individual farmers April 15th. And it would merely have been payment of interest alone for one year on moneys which they owe the farmers, and not the questionable action of repayment of their obligation to farmer members at less than 50 cents on the dollar.

On December 1st, 1926, the Alberta Wheat Pool issued a statement saying that it had compelled Halvig Holmburg, a Pool member to pay liquidated damages of $1,000.00 for selling his wheat outside the Pool. In this statement the Alberta Pool declared:

> "The action taken by the Wheat Pool was inspired by the fact that the welfare of close to 36,000 Alberta farmers depends upon the integrity and trustworthiness of individual signers.
>
> "When a contract is broken the sufferers are the rest of the members of the Wheat Pool.
>
> "A contract is a contract whether it be an agreement for sale or a Wheat Pool contract.
>
> "Each signer must 'Keep the faith.'"

Pool members for twelve long years have failed to receive interest on the money which the Alberta Pool borrowed from them. They are now asked to accept less than 50 cents on the dollar on the amount which the Pool should properly be paying. How can this be explained as "keeping the faith"?

In forcing Halvig Holmburg to pay $1,000.00 liquidated damages the Pool said of Mr. Holmburg, . . . it is generally understood that he was a member of the Executive."

Today the Alberta Pool is also "in comfortable circumstances" and is well able to "keep the faith" by living up to its promises to members from whom it borrowed money.

In time of war it is preferable to avoid as far as possible all controversies, and under the circumstances we have, however, no apology to offer in placing these facts before you as every farmer is entitled to know all the facts relating to the price which he receives for his product.

The figures given in this statement can be substantiated by a careful study of the financial reports of the Pool.

LINE ELEVATOR COMPANIES GO

Temporary Protection For Alberta Debtors

First move to provide temporary protection for Alberta debtors since disallowance of provincial legislation recently was made Wednesday last, when the 1942 Suspensions Act was proclaimed. The Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, stops certain actions for a period extending to 60 days beyond the date when a Privy Council decision is reached regarding Alberta's appeal to that body.

Canadian National Railways

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending April 14, 1942, were $6,508,000, as compared with $5,345,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $1,161,000.

YOUR SCRAP RUBBER

is now a vital war material

Enemy action in the Far East has caused such an acute shortage of rubber that our whole war effort is in serious danger. Canada and her Allies *must* have rubber, *quickly*, for the armed forces, for factories, for ships. The Japanese control our source of crude rubber. Canada's only immediately available supply is old scrap rubber, which can be reclaimed. Every citizen in Canada must do his part in collecting all the scrap rubber in the country and turning it over to the Government for war purposes. Here is how to do it.

THIS IS AN URGENT APPEAL FOR YOUR HELP

Question: Is the rubber situation really serious?

Answer: The shortage of rubber is so grave that any citizen hoarding rubber or using it unnecessarily is committing an act of disloyalty. It is now illegal to destroy any rubber article.

Question: Of what use is reclaimed rubber?

Answer: Old rubber is processed so that the rubber content is reclaimed. This reclaimed rubber is used in the manufacture of essential articles for our war effort, thus replacing crude rubber.

Question: How much scrap rubber is needed?

Answer: Fifty Million Pounds. This is a large quantity, but it MUST be found. Every old piece of rubber in Canada, no matter how small, is needed, QUICKLY.

Question: Should I turn in any usable rubber articles as well as worn out ones?

Answer: Absolutely not! By no means discard anything that is still useful. Such articles might have to be replaced. On the other hand, rubber tires used as boot bumpers, swings, etc., *should* be turned in for war uses.

Question: What kind of scrap rubber is needed?

Answer: Every all-rubber or part-rubber article must be salvaged. Here are a few of the articles you must turn in:

Old Tires of every kind — Rubbers
Old Inner Tubes — Overshoes
Rubber Boots, Hats, Coats, Aprons, Pants, Gloves, Tubing, Mats, Toys
Sport Shoes (crepe soles are especially good)
Garden Hose — Hot Water Bottles — Stair Treads
Bathing Caps and many other articles

Question: What happens to the scrap rubber collected?

Answer: The scrap is sorted, baled and assembled into carload lots and is then purchased by the Government at fixed prices throughout Canada. The Government pays forwarding transportation charges on these carload lots, and is responsible for their allocation. You may be sure that every pound will be used directly or indirectly in the war effort.

Question: How do I go about saving scrap rubber?

Answer: Start hunting for it TODAY. Clean out garages, attics, garden sheds and sheds right away. You will find more rubber articles than you realize. Start them all on their way to the battlefront.

HOW DO I TURN IN MY SCRAP RUBBER?

The school boys and girls of Canada are being organized, through the school authorities, to act as Official Collectors of Scrap Rubber. The school nearest you is, therefore, your best Collection Depot. You may dispose of your scrap rubber in any one of the following four ways:

1. Give it to the children for their school collection.
2. Give it to your local National Salvage Committee.
3. Leave it with any Service Station or Tire Dealer where you see the sign: "Voluntary Scrap Rubber Receiving Depot."
4. Sell it to a junk collector.

When you gather up your scrap rubber and dispose of it by one of these methods, it will be used by the Government for Canada's War Effort. Do it NOW!

Department of Munitions and Supply
SCRAP RUBBER DIVISION — ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

This advertisement is issued in co-operation with The National Salvage Campaign, Department of National War Services

your dream CAN COME TRUE

Those beautiful VENETIAN BLINDS of which you have dreamed are not nearly so expensive as you think. Sunday, you can see them in actual operation—not once or two at a time, BUT be sure to buy the best. Demand PIONEER BRAND VENETIAN BLINDS.

We have prepared an interesting book "FOR NEW AND OLD" just off the press. It will cost you nothing. Write for it and tell us the name of your favorite dealer.

JONES TENT & AWNING LIMITED
Dept. Y, 45 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C.

The Press And The War

It would be quite impossible for one to over-estimate the work which is being carried on by the newspapers of Canada in the furtherance of our war effort. The public naturally relies on our newspapers for information from day to day and week to week on the progress of the war. The fact that in this country we have a sane press, not generally given to coloring the news, is a matter that must give us cause for congratulation. It means that we can usually give full credence to the statements about the war which appear in our newspapers. It is a free press in nowise controlled or regimented. In the Axis-dominated countries there is no longer any such thing as a free press. The press of those countries is but the mouthpiece of its overlords. One of the advantages of our democracy is that our newspapers are free to reflect the opinions of the people on any matter pertaining to the welfare of the country. During this critical period of our history, newspapers have an added responsibility, as there is need for a stabilizing influence in directing public opinion. That the press of this country has full knowledge of this trust, and is ably fulfilling this duty, is self-evident.

* * * *

A Responsible Task

One of the tasks that has fallen to the press has been to stress the Allied war aim, and to deal with any misconceptions that may have existed from time to time. The press can also wield a powerful influence in maintaining cordial relations with our Allies. Through the medium of the press the public is well informed in respect to the details of the government's various war regulations. Newspapers gladly lend their columns for this purpose, and mainly in this way their readers are made familiar with the different restrictions imposed, restrictions the free people appear to realize the high responsibility that is placed upon the newspapers during wartime. Few other lines of endeavor offer the same opportunity for maintaining the public morale during the stress of war. In addition the publisher must ever on his guard against any action or omission that might be of possible value to the enemy. He must weigh and sift all the material that enters into the composition of his paper. An item of news that would be of interest to the enemy might also contain information that would prove valuable to the enemy.

* * * *

The Weekly Press

No small credit is due to the weekly newspaper for its valuable contribution to the war effort. In many cases, working under the most difficult conditions, it has carried on, doing its part in holding high the torch of freedom. In the Western Provinces the weekly has been the backbone of life on the land, or dwell in the small towns and villages. It naturally follows that the weekly newspaper is the principal medium for the distribution of information both local and provincial. The government, in its every endeavor to further the war effort has recognized this fact, and has frequently expressed its appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered in the matter of distribution of information that is vital to the public interests. As a general rule, the weekly newspaper is obliged to operate with limited equipment and a comparatively small staff. Working under many handicaps, it nevertheless continues to carry on, bearing its full share of responsibility during these critical days. Many weekly newspapers have already listed in the armed forces, although the government has designated the newspaper business as one of the essential services. It is on record that the entire staff of three assistants in a weekly newspaper office has enlisted, but the publisher has decided to continue the business, and the paper will appear as usual.

To Speed Up Transport

Report From Norway Says Nazis Are Using Bicycles

Field Marshal von Runstedt is building up a Nazi bicycle army in northern Europe, according to the resistance against new British Commando raids and a possible invasion attempt, informed Netherlands sources in London reported on the basis of information received from their homeland.

They said Netherlanders who escaped from Holland brought word that the Germans have been exploiting the huge bicycle factories in the Low Countries and in Denmark to the utmost in recent weeks, taking the entire product for the army.

This move was said to be motivated by the need to speed up infantry transport while the bulk of gasoline and tires and cars are being used on the Russian front.

The refugees also reported growing anxiety among the Nazi occupation troops over the prospects of a British invasion, and said German authorities had forbidden soldiers to sing the song that still was so popular a year ago—"Wir Fahren Gegen Engeland" ("We Sail Against England).

"The mental attitude of the German garrisons has changed from offence to defence—and a nervous defence at that," one Netherlander declared.

Driving Commands

Motorists Can Soon Learn How To Drive A Horse

The word "gee" means to swing to the right and the word "haw" means a swing to the left. Horse lovers in Quebec these commands without the use of the reins. The "nigh" horse of a team is the one on the left and the "off" horse is the one on the right. The word "whoa" uttered rather loudly and distinctly means to stop, and horses are apt to obey the word promptly, especially near the end of a hard day's travel or work in the fields. When the horse-driver wants to go in reverse he pulls on the lines and shouts "back" and the well-trained horse responds.—Fort William Times-Journal.

The word Igorots, name of natives of northern Luzon, means highlander or mountaineer.

Printed music dates back to the year 1465.

Want MORE CIGARETTES FOR 10¢? Roll your own with DAILY MAIL
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Tried To Be Fair

Britain Cannot Be Blamed For Failure At Munich

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, did his country useful service in London and Ottawa in the effort to make it clear—and he did make it clear to everybody except perhaps a few with fanatical preconceptions about the problem of home-rule for India—that the British Government has sought to be fair to all concerned.

The Ambassador was a little more hopeful than the facts warrant when he said that no one would now be able to fool an audience by accusing Britain of bad faith to India. In the United States there are audiences and audiences and there are foolers and foolers. We have, for example, An-glophobe who will not concede the possibility of British fair-dealing with anybody at any time. Then we have a lot of dilettante problem-solvers who last for a matter of an hour solutions for any problem, however complicated. In so far as the latter class is of fair-minded people care are concerned, however, the Ambassador was right. These have come at last to understand some of the intricacies of the issues involved, and while they are hoping that a satisfactory way may be found for giving a full measure of self-government to India, they at least realize that unless India can agree upon a formula that will prove reasonably satisfactory to all its diverse major factions there can be no self-government that will concretely work without internal turmoil and perhaps civil war.—New York Sun.

Just A Sword

Nazi Officer Had Embarrassing Experience In Paris Bank

One of the acts of the Germans in Paris has been the opening of the safety deposit boxes in the various banks. In one bank was a safe belonging to an old lady in black, resident in South Brittany. The officer in charge said, "May I beg of you, Madame, to be good enough to . . ."

"Certainly, sir," replied the lady, and when the safe was opened the officer was amazed to see nothing whatever but a shining sword. He turned to the lady who simply said:

"That is my late husband's sword. I am the widow of Marshal Foch."

The officer turned pale, saluted and withdrew.

The term "ma" has six different meanings in the Annamite language of southern Asia; "hat," "ghost," "horse," "mama," "tomb," and "young rice."

It takes from three to five years for oysters to grow to a marketable stage.

2461

Books For The Army

Some Good Advice That Will Help When Making Selection

Contrary to what some people may think, the army book collectors are not in the business of cleaning out your book shelves. From the members of Elsie Dinsmores and the first lesson readers that have made their way to the army, it is apparent that many delighted citizens took upon the army cry for books as merely a method of collecting salvage paper. Let us declare now and for all time, it is not. The men want something to read in their spare time—and unless you are willing to be truly friendly and helpful it's better not to give any books at all. Children's books just make added work for the librarians.

Among the books which are the soldier's best sellers are textbooks—and we wager you've plenty of these unwanted and unread around your house. Air force examinations demand plenty of mathematics—and the librarians can't have enough arithmetic, geometry and physics. There's also a great need for scientific textbooks—military tactics, aeronautics, electricity and engineering.

Humor is a sure-fire favorite—and the "Dere Mabel" books of the last war have bobbed up again for a new and guffawing public. P. G. Wodehouse also is well liked. Irvin S. Cobb is another author in demand—and in many spots mystery books reads all others in popularity.

But any war, however, non-fiction outranks fiction, biographies of heroes constantly in circulation—and the men also like straight history books and travel volumes.

Before you tote your books to your own library to send them to the army, you might try a little effort that adds spice. Write your name and address in the front of the book—you know, you've seen once—may take it out to read it miles away from home. Or, a stranger may choose it—and like it so well he'll write you a line.

Keep in mind while you're sorting through your library for gift books that the army large gives pleasure to a soldier who is a friend of yours. Take as much care as you would with your own library—and don't just dump the old and dusty fiction out of the shelves and reckon you've done your duty. The best is none too good for the boys in our armed forces.

The Royal Dragoons

Famous British Regiment Held Their First Parade In 1661

It cheered old cavalrymen in these days of mechanization to read of the 1st Royal Dragoons dashing across 125 miles of Libyan desert to cut up one of Rommel's posts. Their first parade, in 1661, was in St. George's Fields, Southwark, and they were raised for service in Tangier, which was part of King Charles Second's dowry with Queen Catherine of Braganza. John Churchill, later first Duke of Marlborough and ancestor of Britain's present Prime Minister, was their Colonel when they returned home. Their battle honors range from Dettingen, Waterloo, Balaclava, and Ladysmith to Ypres, Loos, Arras, and Cambrai. Because they wear an eagle, captured the standard of the famous Black Musketeers, the corps de'elite with whom D'Artagnan was associated. They have their own special 1st Dragoons' slow march, and their proud motto is "Spectemur Agendo"—"Judge us by our actions." They are distinguished from the Dragoon Guards by their steel helmets.

The treads of motor-car tires wear out twice as quickly when driven fast at 75 miles per hour as at 45 miles per hour.

Each species of whale has its own characteristic spout. Whalers thus can identify the various species of the mammal at great distances.

The University of Alaska opened in 1922, is the farthest north institution of higher learning in the world.

A FAMOUS BRAND
Ogden's FINE CUT
OGDEN'S
FINE CUT
Located on Big Hill Creek, Cochrane, Alberta, the Oxyoke Ranch, founded in 1887 immediately following the Riel Rebellion, is still maintained by W. Hutchinson, one of the founders. Comprising 10,000 acres of range land, the ranch annually grazes more than 1,000 head of fine beef cattle.
BRAND OF THE OXYOKE RANCH

AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dafoe, Sask. (Air observers)—
LAC T. C. Barron, Green Ridge, Man.
LAC J. A. Bell, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC W. J. Bell, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC V. L. Jeakins, Didsbury, Alta.
LAC J. A. Lamb, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC W. H. Knutson, Lac Vert, Sask.
LAC D. D. Lowe, Lloydminster, Sask.
LAC L. G. MacAllister, R.R. No. 1, Melfort, Sask.
LAC J. A. Mackie, Radisson, Sask.
LAC G. L. Seward, Stroome, Alta.
LAC G. G. Stevenson, Dafoe, Sask.

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dafoe, Sask. (Wireless operators)—
LAC C. M. Bissett, Calfe, Sask.
LAC M. Brown, Box 1, R.C. Prince Albert, Sask.
LAC J. A. Cowie, Bardee, Sask.
LAC C. J. Crosby, Strasbourg, Sask.
LAC W. J. Hall, Box 1, Bardee, Sask.
LAC W. J. Hills, Box 128, Perdue, Sask.
LAC S. Kozlowitsky, Silver Park, Sask.
LAC R. L. McDonald, Findlater, Sask.
LAC R. J. McNab, Fraser Lake, Sask.
LAC R. V. Miller, Elm Creek, Man.
LAC R. Mills, Box 1, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC J. A. Nolan, Brownlee, Sask.

No. 10 Service Flying Training School, Dauphin, Man. (Pilots)—
LAC J. A. Bachusky, Alta.
LAC C. W. Evans, Box 3, Richles, Sask.
LAC J. A. Gilchrist, Box 1, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC F. Hludy, Rama, Sask.
LAC J. Kuzyk, Ethelbert, Man.
LAC H. J. Lockyer, Bredenbury, Sask.
LAC N. Lockyard, Bredenbury, Sask.
LAC J. Mackie, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC B. R. Prince, Harris, Sask.
LAC J. A. Rae, Box 1, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC M. Sandeman, Radisson, Sask.
LAC A. Shewchuk, Ethelbert, Man.
LAC J. Shwaluk, Ethelbert, Man.
LAC A. C. Smith, Arborg, Man.
LAC D. Stanley, Rama, Sask.
LAC G. T. Tingwall, Asquith, Sask.
LAC D. Tolton, Box 29, Tyan, Sask.
LAC A. C. Erickson, Box 27, Hazel, Alta.
LAC A. Gibson, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC A. S. Green, Delisle, Sask.
LAC W. W. Hoe, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC G. R. Herbert, Grindstone, Alta.
LAC J. Jensen, Woodford, Alta.
LAC H. G. Kirkpatrick, Red Deer, Alta.
LAC J. Lawrence, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC W. Mackenzie, Dafoe, Sask.
LAC W. F. Macdonald, Guernsey, Sask.
LAC R. H. Mitchell, R.R. No. 2, Wasaga, Sask.
LAC D. A. Montgomery, Wilcox, Sask.

Medal For Malta

Was Well-Deserved By Courageous People Of This Island

The George Medal was originated as a decoration for British civilians who display outstanding courage. That the entire island of Malta should receive it is indeed appropriate. Its raids now run far past the 2,000 mark. Repeatedly, every day, its citizens run for their neck-breaking bomb shelters. Frequently somebody doesn't make it. Yet there is no doubt, no discouragement. Malta is essential, so it carries on.

An English "quarten loaf" is four pounds.

Whales sometimes live to be 500 years old.

GETTING HEAVIER AND HEAVIER

—Christian Science Monitor.

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

Not very much has been said yet about the Pacific Rangers, whose existence on the British Columbia coast was mentioned recently after a ministerial inspection of the coast defence was carried out.

One reason is that not very much is yet known outside of B.C.

But this much is certain. The organization of guerrilla bands composed of hunters, trappers, loggers and other dead shots whose familiarity with the country coupled with their prowess at woodcraft and hunting makes them formidable adversaries is a forward move.

Many of these bands have been in existence for some time now. They were formed by the men themselves and each man is armed with his own rifle—a friend has his own pet rifle and a weapon he knows he can rely on.

They are not military formations and consist mainly of sportsmen, many of them old soldiers who know a few tricks they learned in the last war. They know every nook and cranny of the ground they are prepared to defend.

In Montreal for the past two years, a somewhat similar branch of the Individual Citizen's Army has been in existence. This is known as the Mobile Force de Civilité de Défense Committee. Its functions differ from those of the Rangers to the extent that emphasis is placed on defence against the possibility of sabotage.

This outfit, in addition to supplying its own rifles and ammunition, also supplies its own food and gasoline. Its training is based on modifications of Canadian Army Reconnaissance unit training. Having had books of the late German Panzer Divisions, Tom Winbringham's useful little booklet on new methods of war and a liberal sprinkling of imagination.

The men—mostly retund middle-aged citizens who have seen the last of the scrundity since they started training — uniform themselves in khaki overalls and wear black berets when training. They have been given part in rapid mobilization street fighting, industrial plant defence and open order skirmishing around the outskirts of Montreal.

Air Raid Precautions work, under the direction of Mr. Gardiner, Minister of the Dominion, is another branch of the Individual Citizen's Army that provides scope for willing war-worker.

And also many a private soldier serves in that army without belonging to any unit of any kind.

The man or woman who is unable to join the Canadian Army or to serve regularly in any of the many war organizations has a splendid opportunity to be of value. Between the ages of 21 and 60 they are eligible to offer their services to the Red Cross Clinics of the Canadian Red Cross Society. These clinics operate in a number of cities right across the country. They are staffed by volunteers.

As a matter of fact the man or woman who drives car is one of the moves inflammables from the cellar, and generally takes every precaution against fire is a good soldier in the Individual Citizen's Army.

If and when the day comes that incendiary bombs descend on the Canadian municipalities the householder who can handle his own fires is doing a good job by leaving the fire-fighters clear to handle the worse blazes elsewhere.

Not much like soldiers? Well, I'm not so sure. If we were to work out the actual percentage of his time a soldier spends in fighting you would find that other, ordinary duties take up more of his time than they do of yours.

Eating takes up a fair amount of it, time for the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps sees to it that every soldier—no matter where he is—gets his foods.

And that's where we members of the Individual Citizen's Army come in again. The soldier has to be fitter than we have to be. So we can "fall in" by being a little more careful how we "fall in" for the breakfast, lunch and dinner table.

The soldier needs to be clothed and equipped. The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps looks after that. Right! That's where we come in again. We can make a suit last longer to provide work for a tailor. We can exchange from silk to lisle hose to make more bags for cordite; we can eat less sugar to provide more quick energy for the boys overseas.

The Individual Citizen's Army? That's us!

For the last four months this excellent series, "The Individual Citizen's Army", has been written for you by Alan Maurice Irwin, an old soldier and an excellent story teller. It has given our readers a clear understanding of many puzzling things and we wish the series could be continued. Alan Irwin has, however, been "taken over" by the War Time Prices and Trade Board. Perhaps he'll find time to write further for us—we hope so—meanwhile this is the last article in the series named, "The Individual Citizen's Army."—Editor.

Dogs have been man's friend for some 50,000 years, as indicated by ancient cave drawings.

Taking Care Of Soldiers

Russia Looks After Wounded Men When They Leave Hospital

Providing new hands, new feet and new vocations for soldiers who have lost their extremities from frostbite and wounds is the function of a novel institution on the outskirts of Moscow. One hundred and one men and a girl—she is a 17-year-old guerrilla whose left arm was destroyed in the explosion of a mine—are patients at this little hospital. Every one of them will leave the institution, sooner or later, with artificial substitutes for the parts of their bodies they have lost.

This human reconstruction is going on in many hospitals throughout the Soviet Union in which tens of thousands of wounded soldiers are receiving attention and treatment which is uniformly sanitary, efficient and up to date.

Unquestionably, the Soviet Union looks after its fighters. They receive full pay during the period of invalidism and those unable to return to the army are taught vocations commensurate with their abilities and physical condition at social insurance schools in various cities of the country. Crippled war veterans are able to work at guaranteed jobs after discharge. In addition to salaries, in their new positions they receive pensions proportionate to the severity of their injuries.—Brandon Sun.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TRUTH ETERNAL

What we have in us of the image of God is the love of truth and justice.—Demosthenes.

Jesus answered, . . . To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth.—New Testament: John 18:37.

Christ did not simply speak the truth; he was truth; from first to last and through; for truth is a thing not of words, but of life and being.—Hastings.

The ideals of primitive Christianity are nigh, even at our door. Truth is not lost in the mists of remoteness nor the barbarisms of spiritless codes. —Mary Baker Eddy.

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice; and her constant companion is humility. —Colton.

Falsehood is in a hurry; it may be at any moment detected and punished; truth is calm, serene; its judgment is on high; its king cometh out of the chambers of eternity.—Joseph Parker.

TAKE THE LONG WAY

Cliff swallows fly 2,000 miles out of their way on their migration flight. They follow the western shore of the Caribbean sea in flying from Nova Scotia to South America.

Only 2¢ per cake to insure sweet, tasty bread
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKES PERFECT BREAD
MADE IN CANADA
FULL STRENGTH ...DEPENDABLE IN THE AIRTIGHT WRAPPER

Women Of Canada

Donald Gordon Pleased With Their Co-Operation On Price Control

Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, took his hat off to the women of Canada for their assistance in the fight against inflation when he addressed a mass meeting at Ottawa.

Through 1,500 housewives he thanked and congratulated the 3,000,000 Canadian women consumers who, he said, have made it possible for the board to carry out price control.

Falsehood is in a hurry; it may be at any moment detected and punished; truth is calm, serene; its judgment is on high; its king cometh out of the chambers of eternity.—Joseph Parker.

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice; and her constant companion is humility. —Colton.

The mayor of Hamilton told the Hamilton Automobile Club that by the end of the year it may be a bicycle club. And next year a hiking club.

Java, the island whose name is a synonym for coffee, exported more tea than China in recent years.

Most years have two lunar eclipses, but during 1940, there was not a single eclipse of the moon.

The HANDY ECONOMICAL SELF SERVING PACK
HERE IS A LIGHT WEIGHT WAXED PAPER ECONOMICAL TO USE, WITH THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF A SELF-SERVING PACK.
HANG IT ON THE KITCHEN WALL. LET IT SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.
Presto PACK
WAXED TISSUE PAPER
Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL

MAKING ROPE LAST

With Proper Care It Will Give Additional Days Of Service

Rope is a vital necessity to the fighting forces, particularly to the Navy, so it should be conserved as the supply of rope fibre is limited. On the farm rope is used for many operations in the handling of produce and livestock, and with proper care it will give additional days of service. W. Kalbfleisch (Assistant, Agricultural Engineering, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm), offers the following suggestions which may assist in conserving rope:

Avoid Kinks—Overhanding a rope is costly and dangerous. If a rope breaks men may be injured and materials damaged. When using a rope, select one which is large enough to carry the load with safety. Where a heavy rope is not available, reduce the strain on a lighter one by using a block and tackle or a sufficient number of strands of light rope to carry the load. Because of the restriction on the use of manila fibre, most of the rope now being produced has a substitute fibre in it. This rope has a strength of 60 to 80 per cent. of standard manila rope and the size of rope used should be selected accordingly.

Prevent Kinks—When removing a rope from a coil, select the end of the rope which causes the coils to unwind in a counter-clockwise direction. Recoil a rope by laying the rounds down in a clockwise direction. Kinks that are pulled through restricted openings in pulley blocks etc., will shear fibres and weaken a rope.

Beware of Chemicals—Paint, battery acid, manure, linseed oil, alkali solutions and similar materials are injurious to rope. If a rope must be in contact with water soluble materials the rope can be washed to remove the injurious chemicals.

Prevent Fraying—Much rope is wasted by allowing the ends of the rope to become "fattened" or frayed. Before a rope is put into use each end should be "whipped" by wrapping it with a piece of light cord or with a strip of adhesive tape to hold the strands together.

Reduce Internal Wear—If a large rope is under a small rope, the movement of the fibres in the rope causes excessive wear. Always use large diameter pulley blocks when using a heavy rope.

Rope which is dragged over soil picks up sand and other abrasive particles that work into the strands and cut the fibres.

Eliminate Mechanical Injury—A rope system should always be arranged in such a manner that the rope does not rub against beams or posts. Pulley blocks should be kept in line and rope should not be attached to a load which has sharp metal corners unless the rope is protected with a piece of wood or other material.

Proper Storage—Dry rot in a rope can be prevented by storing rope in an unheated shed which has free air circulation. Always dry a wet rope before coiling it for storage.

Cleaning Rope—A rope which requires cleaning can be washed in clear water. After washing, dry the rope by hand or coil on an open floor before it is coiled.

Lubricating a Rope—When ropes are manufactured they are given sufficient lubrication for the normal life of the rope, and therefore lubrication is rarely necessary. If a rope becomes dry and rough due to very abnormal use, it can be lubricated with a light petroleum oil. In lubricating a rope the oil should be sprayed into the rope between the strands in a quantity no greater than the fibres will absorb.

Repairing a Rope—When one strand of a rope is broken, a new strand can be laid into the rope and the loose ends can be woven into the rope.

Japanese Troops

Are Unable To Deal With The Element Of Surprise

We in Britain and America tend to think of the clever little Japs as wonderfully quick at their tricks. This is not an impression that anybody would get from living in Japan. It is true to say that a single Japanese faced with a quick decision is quite helpless. . . .

It is no use underrating the enemy, but this leads to a practical bit of advice. What the Japanese cannot stand is surprise, especially a surprise that forces a subordinate to make unexpected decisions. The Chinese tactics are extremely powerful against the Japanese mind, because they continually give the Japanese subordinate a problem which his superior had not foreseen.

So what we must plan for is surprise.—*London Calling.*

IT ALL WORKS OUT

The New York Times says even as the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, so one priority may help to lift the burden of another priority. Shaving cream and similar articles which come in tin tubes will now come in jars. These are not so convenient for long jobs a week-end bag, but then we shall have so many less week-ends on account of tire shortage and war service in general. So the war uproots us and makes us stay put.

The hottest weather ever recorded was 136 degrees Fahrenheit at Azizia, Libya, Sept. 13, 1922. 2461

Enemy Agents

Canada Needs More Publicity In The United States

That there is an active Fifth Column, composed of amateur and professional enemy agents, in the United States is alarming but it is true.

Axis agents, aided and abetted by "isolationists" and the Anglophobe press, are carrying on an, unfortunate campaign of seeking to separate the British and the American people in the war. Britain and Canada are being misrepresented in this "Divide and Conquer" strategy of Nazi Propaganda Boss.

Unfortunately, Canada is doing very little to offset this misrepresentation.

Canada has a single press attache in Washington. He cannot begin to cope with the task that has to be performed.

Canada should establish in the United States, openly and above-board, a war publicity office, adequately staffed and headed by a front-rank editor. Issuing mimeographed "war releases" would be the least of its jobs.

It would work with American editors to help them arrange for their own staff writers to get a first-hand picture of Canada at war.

It would be on the job every minute to counteract the slanted, wavy piece of Axis or isolationist misrepresentation about Canada.

It would keep the "big name" writers, columnists, and radio commentators informed on our policies and help them to interpret Canada and its policies in their own words.

It would be on call at all hours to explain any Canadian development to inquiring editors and commentators.

It would advise the Canadian Government on such questions as "timely announcements" or how to get the positive rather than the negative slant in Governmental glatements as to avoid a Canada rather than a hostile attitude toward Canada and its war effort.

It would establish a speakers' bureau to insure that any organization desiring to hear of Canada's war activities would be able to get an informed speaker quickly.

Until we do something like this we must expect that the Axis will continue to get the misleading interpretations of Canada across to our friends in the United States, and even to many of the news items from Canada at war.—Toronto Financial Post.

Safer At Sea

Sailor Rescued From Torpedoed Ships Is Injured By Car

Young Malcolm Fildes, 17, has been rescued three times at sea from torpedoed ships, but he had to go to hospital to get stranded on a busy automobile accident. With a broken arm, broken ribs, and limping badly as a result of the accident, Malcolm figured that maybe he'd be safer at sea.

Son of the managing director of Courtaulds in Manchester, he left his second year at the university there to join the merchant marine. Last November he was on the torpedoed Fretwen, Africa, but he and his mates were picked up from their lifeboats four days later by a rescue ship was torpedoed, but we were picked up two hours later by a British corvette and taken to Britain," he said.

Malcom's third torpedoing at sea came on January 7 when Fildes escaped a bomb down the funnel and shot a torpedo into us just as the ship was leaving Liverpool," Rescue came quickly for the second time. . . . Now Fildes is itching to get back aboard ship again.

Cork Substitutes

Sought In Forest Laboratories Of The University Of Washington

A new and abundant source of cork for war production, to replace the war-needed Spanish supply, is being sought in the forestry laboratories of the University of Washington.

Prof. Frederick A. Wangaard recently obtained usable cork from Douglas fir bark, but warned that considerable experiment in the process of recovery is needed before cork can become a commercial byproduct of the Pacific northwest's vast timber stands.

Utilization of logging waste, with special emphasis on strategic products, also is being studied by forestry experts of the university in co-operation with the state planning commission.

The Victoria Cross

Is Going To Undergo A Change In Structure

The Victoria Cross, the Empire's highest military award, is going to undergo a change in structure.

The supply of bronze from which all V.C. Medals are made is to be struck since Queen Victoria instituted the decoration 86 years ago and decreed that it be fashioned from metal or guns captured at Sebastopol during the Crimean War has been exhausted at last. Future awards will be struck from gun metal supplied by the smit.

Altogether 1,190 medals have been won, 526 between 1856 and 1914, 633 in the First Great War and 32 in the present war.

Some 49 operations are required to make a service rifle cartridge.

Desert Nomads Help Allies

Fierce desert nomads have joined the Allied ranks on the Libyan front to expel the invader from their terrain. Arab tribesmen have already distinguished themselves on the field of battle. Under Allied direction, they are fast becoming accustomed to methods of modern warfare. This swarthy warrior is carrying a loaded machine-gun belt for use in an R.A.F. fighter plane.

British Imperialism

Need Power Strong Enough To Prevent Further Wars

If we define Imperialism as the responsibility for an empire, then the British were not guilty of too much imperialism but of too little of it. We failed to assume a leadership rather than a hostile attitude toward Canada and its war effort.

We failed to establish a speakers' bureau to insure that any organization desiring to hear of Canada's war activities would be able to get an informed speaker quickly.

Until we do something like this we must expect that the Axis will continue to get the misleading interpretations of Canada across to our friends in the United States, and even to many of the news items from Canada at war.—Toronto Financial Post.

Appears To Be Popular

Public Strongly Supporting Use Of Valuable New Flour

Sales of a new bread,"rich in vitamin B1 because of milling processes developed by Canadian scientists, now are being made across Canada with strong support from the public Agriculture Department officials said.

Dominion scientists conducted extensive studies into means of retaining in flour and bread the health-giving vitamins contained in Canadian wheat, previously lost to a large extent in milling and baking processes. Adjustments in equipment to retain the vitamin content to a larger extent have been made by millers and vitamin B1 bread standards have been established by the Pensions and National Health Department.

Officials associated with development of the high-vitamin bread said it is hoped it will largely supplant ordinary white bread, as it has been shown that retention of the vitamins is beneficial to the health of the nation.

The experiments conducted by Dominion scientists made possible the production of white flour and bread with the vitamin content largely unimpaired. Brown bread with the higher vitamin content is also on sale.

"The public now has the protection of knowing that when a bread is marketed as being a vitamin bread it has the required number of international units as required by Federal regulations," an official said.

Nothing has been done to prevent the sale of ordinary bread and flour both white and brown.

Federal officials said the extent to which the vitamin-rich bread is being sold is indicated by the number of sample loaves received from bakers throughout the country who with the Federal laboratories to see how successful their work has been.

Checks on the vitamin content of such samples can be made by the laboratory workers.

Rust-resistant wheat now produced in large quantity in Western Canada is especially rich in the B1 vitamins which are being retained in bread and flour under the new milling process.

Starched clothes become stiff when ironed because the heat of the iron turns the starch into dextrine, a crust-forming glue.

R.A.F. Regiment

New Fighting Unit Has Been Recently Formed In Britain

The new Royal Air Force regiment recently formed for the defence of air fields against air-borne attack, is one of the very few fighting corps—the Royal Tank Corps is another—to have been added to the Establishment since Napoleonic times.

Analogous to the Royal Marines, a regiment under the control of the Admiralty, and formed in the seventeenth century, the R.A.F. regiment is a military force under the Air Ministry.

The men wear the ordinary R.A.F. sky blue walking out uniform, and will be recruited from among applicants for admission to the Air Force service. But they are being specially trained in land fighting, for which they are to have a land service dress worn with the Air Force cap.

For the present apparently this regiment is to be quartered at home stations. But, from the nature of it, it is obviously destined for use on static service everywhere. It will, in fact, be very surprising if the R.A.F. Regiment does not in time acquire a history as thrilling as that of the Royal Marines themselves.

The conception of the unit is without parallel outside the British Service. But so, too, is the idea of the marines, who are actual soldiers reserved for service on ships and landing parties. Such amphibious arms are a specialty of Britain and the countries which have inherited her traditions.

The United States of America took them over with the language and the law of England when the Imperial connection was severed in 1776.

Portuguese-speaking Brazil covers about three-sevenths of South America.

Pilots At Work

Members Of Canadian Air Force In Britain Combine Farming With Fighting

When they have a few moments to spare from "Bombing for Victory" many members of the Royal Canadian Air Force in Britain are helping to "Dig for Victory."

At one R.A.F. bomber station the agricultural work is being supervised by the Duty Defence Officer Squadron Leader T. W. Hay, who gained his first farming experience in Canada. Before the last war he raised cattle and horses in the Okanagan Valley for five or six years. In 1914 he returned to Britain to join up and after 1918 remained there to continue his farming. Now he combines farming with fighting and last year, under his supervision, more than 200 tons of vegetables including 120 tons of potatoes and 80 tons of greens were produced on his station. So far as fresh vegetables are concerned this station has been self-supporting since last June.

Among the Canadian airmen who are helping to cultivate the 35 acres which has been allotted to the station are: Flight Lieutenant R. M. Cameron of Innisfree, Alberta; R. F. Bradbury of Mitchell Street, Victoria; D. L. Boyd of Mountain Street, Quebec; W. R. Davies of Brock Street, Peterborough, Ont.; F. A. Holmes of Elinore, Alta.; F. H. Myres of Government St., Victoria; H. Malkin of Argyle Avenue, Verdun, Quebec; J. E. Sumpton of Pipestone, Manitoba; and Sergeants C. D. Barr of Church Avenue, Verdun, Que.; D. Conter of New Waterford, Nova Scotia; M. H. Cantin, of Melrose Avenue, Montreal; F. F. Duff, of Marlborough Avenue, Toronto; W. A. Gillies of Temiskaming, Quebec; C. C. Harris of Charlot St., Sydney, N.S.; D. Kent of Redisson, Sask.; S. B. Patterson of Owen Sound, Ont.; P. C. Perkins of Dauphin, Man.; T. W. Ralston of St. Stephen, N.B.; G. H. Rowe of Pembroke, Ont.; D. Sowden of Nanaimo, B.C.; J. F. W. Towse of Livingstone, New Jersey and D. L. Torkelson of Bengough, Sask.

If Bombs Fell

Dominion's Air Raid Wardens Should Be Ready

If and when bombs fall on Canadian cities the Dominion's air raid wardens should be ready to handle the situation.

An official handbook for distribution to wardens throughout the country has just been published. It outlines the warden's duties and responsibilities under Canada's air raid precautions set-up and illustrates with diagrams how the civilian defence services will function.

The booklet is one of a series prepared and issued by the office of Hon. P. J. A. Manion, director of civil air precautions. A foreword by Dr. Manion describes the warden as "the link between the civilian population and all defence services" and says he "plays a vital rule in the general A.R.P. scheme."

The Canadian setup as outlined in the manual, entitled "Warden's Handbook," parallels the system already in operation and tested in Britain under actual bombings—in many centres prolonged and heavy bombings.

The warden are instructed what to do when the sirens sound a warning. They must direct people to their posts or to shelter, clear streets of traffic and strive to prevent confusion or panic.

If incendiary bombs are dropped on building they must warn the occupants so the bombs can be tackled quickly.

People in Britain learned by bitter experience that delay is dangerous when fire bombs fall.

The booklet also tells wardens to report any high explosive bomb "incidents." If a bomb fails to explode they also must investigate though, as in Britain, actual bombing of "dud" or delayed action bombs, will be left to bomb disposal experts.

The handbook contains a chart depicting relative danger to the individual during a raid. Standing outdoors in a house is listed next most unenforced basement is shown as the least dangerous place.

Have Set New Record

Work Of Canadian Royal Engineers At Gibraltar Is Outstanding

Canadians of the Royal Canadian Engineer tunnelling company, now in their second year on the "Rock," have set a tunnelling record in the underground workings for the new fort's hospital as they help strengthen the defences of Gibraltar, the mighty citadel of the western Mediterranean.

During a seven-day period, one section of engineers pushed an eight-by-eight foot tunnel 12 feet, breaking the existing engineering record by almost 50 per cent.

"This is a practical exemplification of the 'get on with the job' thought, so uppermost in our minds in Britain," Maj. C. B. Nicholl, of Vancouver, officer commanding the company, said in a statement for The Canadian Press.

"The various work above and underground entrusted to this unit has been completed, in many instances well in advance of schedule which is characteristic of the initiative and genuine resourcefulness of the ranks.

"Canada may well be proud of the record achieved by her representing unit during the past year of arduous work.

All sections of the company are working underground steadily but taking their turn on night shift."

Big event in March was the arrival of the last of the Christmas parcels. This overshadowed everything else.

Munition Workers

British Girls Rewarded For Good Work By Visit To Airdrome

Girls who make bombs were introduced to the men who drop them when 200 visited an aerodrome recently. They were chosen from a large North-of-England ordnance factory, as a reward for particularly good work. They were shown Halifax by the officers, watched parachutes being packed, and sat at the controls of a Link Trainer. They were fascinated by the bomb-aiming trainer, as they stood on a balcony and looked down on a moving photograph of a German target.

"You've seen enough of bombs, so you undoubtedly won't want to be taken around the bomb dump," said one of the officers. But the girls, who work seven and a half to eight hours a day among bombs, and have six days a week, insisted that nothing interested them more than bombs. Some of them make fuses and detonators and others fill the bombs, but none had seen the finished article.

They walked excitedly from one bomb store to another, affectionately patting bombs of the type that had come from their own factory.—Bulletins From Britain.

ANIMALS BEING USED

All foreign armies except the British use animals in great numbers. From the most trustworthy sources available, it appears that the Russian army has more than 1,000,000 animals; the Japanese army has more than 375,000, and the German army includes as a conservative estimate, more than 960,000 animals. The American army has 50,000.

Sir Walter Raleigh had a suit of armor of solid silver.

Their Majesties Watch Britain's Paratroops In Action

British paratroops, who took part in the commando raid on northern France recently when a German radio locater station was wrecked, are reviewed here by the King and Queen. Their Majesties are shown here as they watched the paratroops descend from the skies. With the King is Major Frost who led the paratroops on the raid on the French Coast.

FARM WORK FORCE

Now Represent About 30 Per Cent Of The Working Population

Canadians hold on the farm by government selective service regulations represent about 29 per cent. of the working population, compared with more than 48 per cent. of the gainfully employed at work on farms during the first Great War, officials estimated.

In spite of the smaller farm working force, production is high and may even be increased by reason of mechanical equipment developments.

By the selective service regulations the farm population was stabilized as at March 23, workers on the land at that date being considered sufficient to maintain food production for Canada and her Allies.

Through men joining the armed services and leaving the farm for industrial employment, officials estimate that up to 10 per cent. of all farm workers in Canada left this type of work in 1941. As the labor shortage developed in varying severity in different parts of the country, the need of mechanized farm equipment was reflected in sales figures.

J. M. Armstrong, technical adviser to the Agricultural Supply Board, said the purchase of farm equipment in Canada in 1940 was nearly 40 per cent. more than in 1939 and sales during 1941 held up nearly as well.

Mr. Armstrong, who made a survey of agricultural equipment requirements before quotas on production and import were established early this year, said tractor sales are possibly the best indication of what has been taking place as farmers sought to replace labor with the most modern equipment.

The number of sales in Canada were just over 13,000 in 1938 and 1939. This figure jumped to 20,968 in 1940 and 31,000 in 1941.

"It is estimated there are about 150,000 tractors in use in Canada, and of these more than 60,000 have been purchased within the last three years," Mr. Armstrong said.

Because of this condition agriculture department authorities believe there will be only a limited reduction, if any, in the use of power machinery during the present year. Some farmers will have to return to the use of horses because they are unable to obtain gasoline enough to replace worn out machinery, but with labor supplies limited the tendency is to use tractors and other equipment of top efficiency.

An Effective Ally

Norway Continues To Assist United Nations Wherever It Is Possible

Frank Nelson, United States-born teacher who spent several years in a German prison in Norway, declared is a Canadian Club address at London, Ont., that not only have Norwegian sailors left their own ships literally won the commercial Battle of the Atlant.;, but that Norwegian seamen are "fighting harder now at this biggest headaches today."

At the time of the Nazi invasion, Nelson lectured in English at the University of Oslo. Resident of Wichita, Kansas, he was returned recently in exchange for a German political prisoner.

He said that 51 per cent. of all oil and one-third of all Norwegian shipping Britain through the blockade have been carried in Norwegian ships. And although conquered, Norway is still an effective ally by passive resistance, manufacturing small arms and training men secretly; by continuing her shipping and industry in Canada, and others to United Nations' forces in Iceland and Scotland.

"The Gestapo has still one weapon," he said, "the weapon of cruelty. And they use it. After the successful Lofoten raids by the British the Gestapo burned the houses of all the fishermen who were believed to have helped the British, and killed the communities. They took fathers and brothers of those who had gone to England back to Oslo for questioning. That included torture, whippings, beating and other cruelties.

"But it did not change the innate intention of the Norwegian fishermen to help Britain and the United Nations forces wherever and whenever they can. Norway today is fighting 100 per cent. against Germany and is an effective and courageous ally in our battle with Nazism."

STILL HOLDING OUT

And Malta holds out. The constant pounding the island has received has greatly reduced its value as a Mediterranean naval base, yet it still guards the approaches to Libya. Malta has had a long experience with sieges. The Knights of Malta beat off the Turks in 1565 and Napoleon didn't fare well there. And the fortifications of 2,000 years seem capable of withstanding raids from such modern gadgets as airplanes.

CAN CROCHET TOO

A drill sergeant of the Coldstream Guards is as handy with the crochet needle as he is with the bayonet. An afternoon tablecloth, trimmed with hand-crocheted lace, was his contribution to the Y.M.C.A. Forces exhibition in London.

The Dutch controlled trade between the Orient and Europe for 150 years until the British won Malaya.

Korea was once known as "the Hermit Kingdom."

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Dingle Foot, parliamentary secretary for the ministry of economic warfare, said in the British House of Commons, negotiations are proceeding through the Swedish Red Cross for relief of the starving Greek population.

Officials of a Toronto ship building company said they had received a government order for 27 folding boats, to carry soldiers. The boats could be used for landing purposes on shallow beaches.

Authority to enter and inspect plants engaged on war contracts so sanitary and medical facilities may receive proper supervision is granted to officials of the department of pensions and national health by a recent order-in-council.

The Knights of Columbus have opened a bureau in Canada House to help solve the problems of Canadian servicemen who may want to know what to do, where to go or whom to see when in London.

Senator W. H. Sharpe, a Manitoba general merchant who raised a battalion in the first Great War and took it to the United Kingdom, died in Ottawa, on his 74th birthday.

Canada produced 1,500,000 gallons of apple juice in 1939, with about one-half of its production coming from three plants in the province of Nova Scotia.

The United States government has halted the use of benzene as an anti-knock ingredient in motor fuel. It is required for synthetic rubber.

Russia has mobilized 150,000,000 men, women and children to fight the summer's battle for food.

Britain Needs Metal

Tanks Made From Iron Railings Around Nine London Churches

Metal is the most urgently needed kind of salvage in Britain's current scrap campaign. It goes directly into tanks, planes and ships—500 tons of aluminum pans make 500 airplanes—or it goes back into making the nation's home machinery and domestic tools. Iron railings and gates are being torn down all over England. Owners are given compensation at the rate of about $6 a ton, although they may not be paid until after the war. The railings around nine famous London churches yielded enough scrap to make six medium tanks.

Even children are salvage-conscious. They gather bits of metal every fall on hedges and fences, and get paid market rates for a 50-pound sack.

"A.M. Frock" Is Neat And Trim

BY ANNE ADAMS

It's S.A.M. and you have a busy day ahead! But being busy is no excuse for not being well-groomed—especially since you can get such pretty, modern home frocks like this one designed by Anne Adams. Pattern 4003 slims you down just at the most strategic places—the bias side section come below the waist and give you a longer-torso effect that is charming, wearable. Do make the frock in checks or small plaids to show off this effect! A scalloped neckline and scalloped short sleeves are feminine . . . Point them up with flower! Two other sleeve lengths are optional; an all-around belt is too. To make the back view as slender as the front, a neck-to-hem panel is used. Stitch this frock up immediately for spring wear . . . Keep the Sewing Instructor handy!

Pattern 4003 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 4¼ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Though smaller, the leopard is considered a more ferocious beast than the tiger. 2401

COMMANDS ARMY CORPS

Acting Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, acting corps commander during Gen. McNaughton's recent trip to Canada, is named commander of one of the new army's two corps.

Allies Have Heavy Task

Must Travel Long Distances And Keep Sea Lanes Open

Among the greatest peaks of the hour are two types of people. First, those who keep saying that Japan's victories in the Pacific are not important; second, those who keep asking the whereabouts of the British and American navies. Why don't we do something? Where are they? Are they there and everywhere? People who talk that way fail to realize that Hitler's greatest ally, and one greatest handicap, are the Seven Seas. The Mediterranean lanes and the Suez Canal are being denied to Britain, compelling use of the long Cape of Good Hope route to India and the Far East. Meanwhile, the terrible task of the United States is to get ships to carry troops and equipment over long distances.

The British navy has to guard the northern sea route to Russia; watch the North Sea; patrol the North Atlantic; guard the Mediterranean, and do the best it can against Japanese naval superiority in the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile, also, Germany's submarine campaign in the Atlantic and Japan's submarine and aircraft campaigns in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific take a heavy toll of Allied shipping.

In such circumstances, only children may look for "comfort." What Mr. Bridle and American public can do is to keep cool and not look for are facts; the truth. The grim truth that 1942 may decide their whole long future.

Prophetic Vision

Writers Of An Earlier Age Predicted War In The Air

In recent years—and especially when the R.A.F. and the Luftwaffe were struggling for supremacy of the air over Britain in the Fall and Winter of 1940—everybody became familiar with Alfred Tennyson's prophetic lines in his "Locksley Hall," written in 1886.

> For I dipt into the future, as far as human eye could see,
> Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
> Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
> Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
> Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
> From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

The London Times has found a far earlier prophecy of today's struggle for air mastery, by another famous English poet—Thomas Gray; better known for his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." Way back in 1737, Gray wrote, in a poem called "Luna Habitabilis":

> The time will come when thou shalt lift thine eyes
> To watch a long-drawn battle in the skies,
> While steed answers steed, with shrill neighs and wild alarms,
> Stares at the flying fleets of wondrous kinds of arms,
> Hears, as the clouds roll by, the thunder mix'd with human cries.
> England, so long the mistress of the sea,
> Where winds and waves confess her high decree,
> Her ancient triumphs yet on high shall bear
> And reign, the sovereign of the conquered air.

That's nice prophesying for two centuries ago, even if we put down Gray's prediction of England's ancient male air supremacy to pure national pride.—Minneapolis Star Journal.

Brush With Danger

Canadian Pilot Forced To Dump Guns And Ammunition To Save Crippled Plane

Squadron Leader Lyall Price, 23 years old, and the flying son of Major General C. B. Price, Canadian Area Divisional Commander, recounted this story of a recent brush with danger while coaxing his crippled R.C.A.F. bomber back from enemy territory.

He was constantly losing altitude since both engines were drawing fuel from the starboard tank so he also dumped his guns, ammunition and all loose equipment into the sea. His difficulties were increased by the fact a bomb that he couldn't release was on the plane's heavy side.

But he made it, coming in at an altitude of a few hundred feet for a safe landing at an airdrome near the coast. Price is from Westmount, Que.

HISTORIC PAPER FOUND

During a hunt for waste paper in the diocesan registry at Peterborough, Eng., the original Patent of Henry VIII. "establishing the Bishopric and Cathedral of Peterborough," dated Sept. 4, 1543, were found.

Some Good Advice

Conserve Energy By Doing One Thing At A Time

"Do one thing at a time." "Do not waste energy" is advice contained in a practical set of rules compiled by Dr. A. F. Riggs, of Boston, rules which are especially practical in these chaotic and strenuous days when there is a tendency to crowd the hours and the minutes as never before.

Such crowding, with the hurry and the worry that frequently accompany the former, causes waste of energy and inefficiency, it is pointed out by the doctor, whose set of rules is as follows:

"Neither run away from emotions nor fight them.

"Do one thing at a time.

"Be efficient in what you do. Find out how easily you can do things well and take pride in such skill.

"Make clean-cut, practical decisions, but decisions which are subject to change in the face of new facts or additional knowledge.

"Do not accept hurry as a necessary part of modern life. Quality of work, not quantity, spells success, and quality is destroyed by hurry.

"Do not worry. The worst enemy of efficiency, as well as the best ally of nervousness, is worry. Worry is a complete circle of inefficient thoughts whirling about a pivot of fear. To avoid it, consider first whether the problem in hand is actually your business. If it is not, turn to something that is. If it is your business, select whether it is ripe for consideration now or whether it can wait.

"Keep work, play, rest and exercise in their proper proportions.

"Do not waste energy. When a decision must be reached, when something has to be done, waste no time in mobilizing extra energy—just do it.

"Recognize that your problem is fundamentally the same as everyone else's, no matter what your particular job may be. Study it, understand it, and then play your part, sick or well, rich or poor, with faith, with courage and with proper grace."

Trained Men

Committee Find That Britain Is Still Lacking Skilled Soldiers

Britain is still wasting her skilled men who have been conscripted into active service, according to the Committee on Skilled Men in the Services. The committee was set up some months ago in London under Sir William Beveridge for the purpose of finding if engineers and other technicians were being used to maximum capacity.

The navy and the air force, according to their findings, attempt to use their trained men, but the army conscripts first, to use men according to their skill.

More than 400 skilled workers, now in service, were interviewed, and over half of them were using the knowledge that long years of civilian training had given them in the fewest details, however, came from the navy.

In the air force, it was discovered that men were used in their duties regardless of their technical qualifications. The R.A.F. felt that a man capable of flying was more useful in that field than doing the work of a skilled craftsman.

However, the army has already released 20,000 men and further arrangements are being made to make better use of 40,000 more now in khaki.

Do Not Waste Steam

British Factories Store It For Use After A Raid

Many thousands of tons of fuel have been saved in Britain's war factories by storing steam in accumulators during air raids. Although factories do not shut down merely at getting the "alert", they have to do so when the roof spotters signal that the raiders are overhead.

But instead of the boilers blowing off their steam into the air when work stops, the steam is generated into the accumulators and stored, to be used to start up the plant again when the raiders have passed.

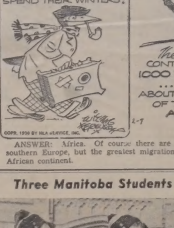
More than a thousand of these accumulators have now been installed in iron and steel works, sugar refineries, breweries, dairies, dyeworks and laundries. All are on the same principle—the storage of energy during off-peakload periods, and the calling into action of this steam when production requires it.

Teacher: "Willie, define the word puncture."

Willie: "A puncture is a little hole in a tire, found a great distance from a garage."

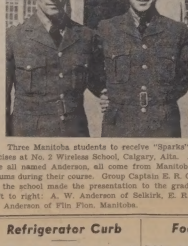
THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Africa. Of course there are many that winter in southern Europe, but the greatest migration flyways lead to the African continent.

Three Manitoba Students Graduate



Three Manitoba students to receive "Sparks" at recent graduation exercises at No. 2 Wireless School, Calgary, Alta. Although not related they are all named Anderson, all come from Manitoba and they became great chums during their course. Group Captain E. R. Owen, Commanding Officer of the school made the presentation to the graduates. In the photo are, left to right: A. W. Anderson of Selkirk, E. R. Anderson of Pine Falls, A. Anderson of Fin Flon, Manitoba.

Refrigerator Curb

No More To Be Made In Canada Except By Permit

Except by permit from the supplies controller, Ian Williamson, no more domestic metal-clad refrigerators of any kind will be made in Canada, it was announced by the department of munitions and supply.

The new order issued by Dr. Williamson replaces a 60-per-cent. quota order last Dec. 15.

"This does not mean an immediate ban on making of household refrigerators," said Mr. Williamson. "It is likely that household refrigerators will be on the retail market for a year."

Food Offensive

British Army Is Planning For Intensive Gardening

The growing season of 1941, a period of trial and error in the British army's food offensive, produced the equivalent of 25,000,000 daily rations of vegetables. For 1942 the army—and this includes the gardeners among the Canadian troops in Britain—plans an all-out effort aimed at producing 50,000,000 daily rations.

The hope is that at least 10,000 acres will be cultivated by troops under the direction of Lt.-Col. J. Clark, assistant director of army agriculture.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

To Save Rubber

Scrap Rubber Hunt Is Now On Throughout Canada

Supplies Controller Williamson called on each business concern in Canada to appoint an "aggressive, responsible person" who will organize a scrap rubber hunt.

"While Canada's armed forces and war industries are crying for more and more rubber, hundreds of thousands of pounds are going to waste in the factories and offices of this country," Mr. Williamson said in a statement.

"The scrap rubber which finds its way into the hands of the national salvage committee of the junk collector will be used in the war effort. The government is buying the scrap rubber and is undertaking to see that it is channeled into essential war uses."

In Defence Of Britain

New Impetus To Cadets In Britain To Take Up Arms

Boys of 14 may in future stand shoulder to shoulder with their fathers—even their grandfathers—in the defence of Britain.

This opportunity has arisen from the linking up of Britain's National Cadet Association with the Home Guard. The Cadet Association was organized in 1931 to correlate the activities of secondary school cadet corps, but its scope has been widened to include corps formed by such organizations as boys' clubs.

Boys of every section of the community now have the opportunity to become cadets and a new impetus has been given them by the decision to affiliate their units to the local Home Guards.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MAY 3

SUNDAY: THE DAY OF ACCLAIM

Golden text: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Mark 11:9.

Lesson: Mark 11:1-11; Luke 19: 41-44.

Devotional Reading: Isaiah 40:1-11.

Explanations and Comments

Preparing for the Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem. Mark 11:1-6. As Jesus and his disciples approached the villages of Bethphage and Bethany on the Mount of Olives at the back, two of them go to the village opposite and there they would find a colt tied in the street, one that had never been ridden, which they were to bring back to their master. In case anyone objected they had only to say that the Lord had need of him. This may have been the password which Jesus had agreed upon with the owners. It all happened in just that way—the colt was found.

The triumphal entry was deliberately planned. It was Jesus' last appeal for the people to accept him as the kind of King he was, though not the kind of King they wanted—a spiritual, not an earthly ruler.

By choosing an ass (Mt. 21:2, 5) to ride upon, Jesus plainly showed the people that he was not to be thought of as a warlike leader, for the donkey was the animal used in warfare; the ass was the fitting animal for the Prince of Peace.

The King's Royal Progress, Mark 11:7-10. As they went down from the Mount of Olives toward the city, the cry "Hosanna" "Hosanna in the highest" (compare Isa. 62:11; Zech. 9:9; Mt. 11:9, 26. Jesus neither encouraged nor rebuked the acclamations.

Mark does not tell us what happened to Jesus. People acclaimed Jesus as king, within the walls said half-heartedly, "This is the prophet Jesus of Nazareth."

Weeping Over Jerusalem, Luke 19: 41-44. Where the road from Bethany bends round the southern shoulder of Olivet, the city of Jerusalem, suddenly comes into full view. It is a beautiful sight. At that moment Jesus' point and gazed upon its massive walls and towers, its great temple, so recently rebuilt by Herod, shining in its glory of marbles and gold, his prophetic soul realized that the real greatness and glory were departing, and he was moved to tears. How great to him was the contrast between the ideal and the real! Zion, "the city of God in the mountain of his holiness, the joy of the whole earth" had become a city of formalists, of hypocrites who oppressed the poor and rejected righteousness.

A bodily missing automobile engine cylinder can be discovered by feeling the spark plugs, the one in the missing cylinder being cooler than the others.

Stephen Graham advocated the use of unsifted flour for breadmaking, thus giving his name to graham bread.

Australia has the only known black opal field in the world.

Health League of Canada presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

VITAMIN "B" CONTENT OF BREAD

The diet of Canadians leaves room for improvement. How to get Canadians to increase their daily ration of Vitamin B is the problem worrying Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist. In the current issue of Health, official publication of the Health League of Canada, Dr. Newman gives details of how he and his associates have been working on this problem at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

"Since the wheat kernel is naturally rich in the Vitamin B complex," writes Dr. Newman, "and since the products of wheat flour constitute the most commonly used food of the people, nutritionists conclude that the simplest and probably the most economical and effective means of increasing our daily intake of these vitamins is through the medium of bread."

Dr. Newman explains that it is thiamin or Vitamin B1 which is particularly lacking in our ordinary diet, especially if white bread is used. Whole wheat bread contains approximately as much Vitamin B1 as does whole wheat flour—around 650 international units per pound. But white bread, which is commonly used has no more than 80 to 90 international units per pound.

According to Dr. Newman, the B content of white bread may be increased in any of three main ways:

(a) The use of high potency yeast.

(b) The addition of synthetic B1 or-thiamin.

(c) The use of flour in which more of the B1 has been retained by a process of milling.

Dr. Newman states that in Great Britain the Food Ministry has decreed that a specified amount of Vitamin B1 must be added to every sack of flour used for white bread. And in the United States, not only this important "nerve tonic", but other nutritive elements are recommended to be added to the flour.

Canadian medical authorities however, are not in favor of the addition of synthetic Dr. Newman explains, so that the problem his department is working on is that of having Canadian wheat milled so that more of the B1 content of the wheat berry is retained in the flour.

Another Idea Gone

Volga Boatmen Says They Have No Time For Singing

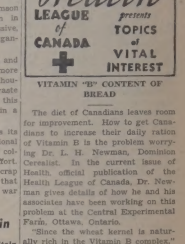
It came as a sudden shock to discover that the Volga boatman didn't sing the song of the Volga boatman. "No," said Pyotr Ivanovich Alfyorov, who has been on the banks of the Volga for 40 years. The tune was vaguely familiar but he never heard the words.

"What do you sing when you work on the Volga?" the castaway asked. "Oh, I don't sing. When you work on the Volga you don't have much time to sing. You only don't have much breath left for that."

Some of the bolts used in the mechanism which controls the flow of water at Boulder dam are so large that a man cannot lift one of them.

About 50 species of fish are able to give electric shocks.

MICKIE SAYS—



REG'LAR FELLERS—*A Handy Andy*

By GENE BYRNES

ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY A SECTION OF OPINION

London.—The issue of an Allied invasion of Europe was sharpened by Lord Beaverbrook's militant demand for a second front and by suggestive information that President Roosevelt had notified Prime Minister Churchill he agrees with all conclusions reached by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States chief-of-staff who recently visited Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt was said to have sent a message to that effect to Mr. Churchill.

The nature of Gen. Marshall's conclusions was not disclosed, but while he was here he said "the time for action is near," and that Americans "inevitably soon will join the Commandos."

Lord Beaverbrook's New York speech emphasized the public's concern over the government's failure to keep its promise shortly for Ottawa to take up his new job. He will be New Zealand's first high commissioner to Canada.

Lord Beaverbrook's catalogue of the British power for "directing such an attack against Germany" has had an admittedly "profound effect" on those who believed Britain lacked the munitions and equipment.

Advocates of continental invasion realized the risks. Lord Beaverbrook's own Evening Standard said:

"It will not be easy. There will be difficulties and hazards and pitfalls. It will mean heavy sacrifices."

Developments in the past two months have noticeably diminished these risks in the minds of many Britons, however.

Success of the Commando raids at Bruneval, St. Nazaire and Boulogne in German-occupied France have demonstrated what can be accomplished by daring men with the right equipment.

The growing force of the R.A.F. offensive also has demonstrated that Britain has enough planes to protect a large landing force within fighter-plane range.

Unrest in occupied countries and evident local uneasiness about the political and military defenses in the west are facts "unquestionably favorable to attack in Europe," experts say.

The recent Commando raids were declared to have shown weaknesses in German defense areas which "we thought to have been formidable, particularly on the "invasion coast."

Reuters news agency's diplomatic correspondent reported that after the raid on Boulogne, the German commander Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt toured the scene, severely disciplining civil and military authorities. The Reuters report added that the Germans claimed to have information that the Commandos received help from Frenchmen of the region, who prepared the way.

Experts traced an all-around slackness in the German army of occupation to two years of comparatively peaceful living in conquered territory. They said that an "especially significant" gain in the Boulogne raid was the failure of the Germans to throw against the Commandos even one of the vaunted armored columns which are supposed to be the foundation of German anti-invasion precautions.

GRATEFUL TO CANADA

New Zealand Commission Refers To Sending Of War Supplies

Washington.—New Zealand is grateful to Canada for war supplies and hopes the flow will increase, Frank Langstone, newly-appointed New Zealand high commissioner to Canada, said.

He has been in Washington several months as a special representative of the New Zealand government and hopes to leave shortly for Ottawa to take up his new job. He will be New Zealand's first high commissioner to Canada.

In a press statement, Langstone said: "At the present situation in the Pacific becomes more intensified and widspread, the mutual interest of Canada and New Zealand must intensified. Closer and more frequent representations in Ottawa as in Washington becomes a matter of urgent necessity and will prove unquestionable value to New Zealand and must strengthen at this most critical period the means of interchange and co-operation between the two dominions."

The friendly relations between Canada and New Zealand always have been on a high plane and today the important part which Canada is playing in producing munitions and equipment cannot be overestimated and New Zealand's efficient war effort largely depends on obtaining these essentials from overseas.

A New Plan For Problem Of India Is Still Possible

London.—Sir Stafford Cripps expressed the belief that there still is the possibility a new plan for settling India's problems could be devised before the end of the war, but said any such proposal "would have to come from India."

Summing up the results of his recent conversations at New Delhi and Chungking, Sir Stafford told a press conference "it is an encouraging picture—not as encouraging as it might have been, but certainly more encouraging than it would have been if nothing whatever had been done."

He disclosed that before leaving New Delhi he discussed with Indian leaders the possibility that they devise a new plan for participation in wartime government as an alternative to the post-war dominion proposals which they rejected.

He stressed again, however, that changes in the Indian constitution requiring "months or years" would be necessary to make possible the form of national government the All-India Congress party leaders sought.

He said Louis Johnson, with "of the greatest assistance" in the negotiations, but emphasized that the United States envoy acted purely as a "personal intermediary" and Sir Stafford in attempting a solution of the Indian problem.

Mr. Johnson "never in any sense acted in an official capacity at all," Sir Stafford said. "It was purely personal and of great value."

He added that there was no suggestion of an attempt to intervene between Britain and India by Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chinese leader, Sir Stafford said, went to India "at the invitation of the British government, and did not interfere in any way."

WOULD AID NAZIS

Report That Gen. Franco Can Supply Large Army

Madrid.—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner said that Gen. Franco had declared that if Germany were unable to hold "the tremendous Russian danger," Spain would aid the Nazis "not with 15,000, but 1,000,000 men."

His interview with a Danish newspaperman as published in the press here also quoted him as saying that "the lives of many of our comrades that Spain needed for her resurrection remain buried in Russia."

The foreign minister hailed Pierre Laval, the new chief of government in Vichy, as a "good Frenchman."

RANGER UNITS

New Force Composed Of Miners, Ranchers And Lumber Workers

Cranbrook, B.C. — Pacific coast ranger units composed of miners, ranchers, lumber workers and business men have been set up at Yahk, 40 miles south of here, and Kingsgate, 16 miles farther south on the international border.

Included among the men who turned out for the organizational meeting at Yahk were former officers of the Royal Flying Corps, the Swedish navy, former members of the Canadian army and navy, a First World War veteran of the French army and a former private in the Royal Scots. W. R. Baskerville was chosen at the meeting to be recommended to the Pacific command as officer in charge of the unit.

RELEASE FRENCH GENERAL

Vichy.—Gen. Rene Prioux, lgld prisoner by the Germans since his capture during his army's rearguard action in the withdrawal on Dunkerque, has been released for reasons of health. 2461

REIGN OF TERROR

Conditions On Island Of Madagascar Under Vichy Rule

London.—Madagascar, the strategic French island lying athwart the Allies' vital Cape route to the Indian ocean ports and the Middle East, was reported to be undergoing a reign of terror in the enforcement of new Vichy orders to imprison Free French sympathizers.

A despatch to the Daily Express from Tananarive reported orders from Pierre Laval, Vichy's new "chief of government," led to terrorists practices in the island.

The Express's correspondent said since the Japanese had broken into the Indian ocean hundreds of Free Frenchmen had been arrested by Vichy police under Gestapo orders and they were trying to round up the rest. Officials expressing antipathy to Japan or Germany are immediately dismissed, the correspondent said, declaring the governor-general's secretary was among those thrown in jail.

Declaring the great island is a prize for the first comer to take, the correspondent said: "Madagascar is being defended against Japanese infiltration and it can not be defended against Japanese invasion."

A Reuters dispatch from Port Louis on (British) Mauritius, east of Madagascar in the Indian ocean, reported anti-British broadcasts were coming from the French island daily.

Governor-General Armand Annet, 53-year-old Parisian who formerly ruled Dahomey in the west side of Africa, was reported to be arresting Free Frenchmen.

LOSSES SMALL

Figures Show Large Percentage Of Mail Safe Across Atlantic

Ottawa. — A special providence seems to look after the post office, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General F. T. Cochran commented in announcing figures of mail losses on the Atlantic since the start of the war.

Only 14 losses of mail through enemy action have been reported, Cochran said, totalling 26,230 bags out of 750,000 despatched across the Atlantic.

Figures revealed by Cochran showed: Bags of mail lost by enemy action in 1939, three; in 1940, 10,345; in 1941, 12,947; and so far this year, 2,935.

FUEL RATIONING

London.—Hugh Dalton, president of the board of trade, said in the House of Commons the government had decided to institute household fuel rationing with the hope of reducing domestic consumption of coal by 10,000,000 tons a year. Coke, gas and electricity also will be affected.

C.W.A.C. Women Join Gotham Parade

Stationed in New York, these three members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps took advantage of their visit to join a parade in Manhattan. They are Staff Sergeants Margaret Jeal, Barbara Crosby and Alexa Swan, strolling down the street, after attending service at St. Bartholomew's church.

COMMANDS LAND FORCES

Serving under General MacArthur, General Sir Thomas Blamey will command the United Nations' land forces in Australia.

MORE TROOPS

Nazis Said To Be Sending Reinforcements Into France

London.—A division of German parachute troops has been sent to occupied France to reinforce the garrison there, the Daily Express military correspondent, Morely Richards wrote, adding there were unconfirmed reports that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's forces in France and the Low Countries would be reinforced with from 10 to 15 divisions.

Von Rundstedt's strength thus would be raised to about 1,000,000 men, Richards said.

Pointing out that these might be "enemy-inspired rumors," Richards said it nevertheless was "definite that units of airborne troops have turned up in occupied France and that there is evidence of troop movements westward across Germany."

TURNER VALLEY OIL

Alberta Oil Production Reaches High Figures

Calgary.—Alberta oil production averaged 27,598 barrels daily during the week ended April 20, the Alberta conservation board reported.

Turner Valley, with 185 wells, produced 26,360 barrels of crude daily and 25 other Alberta wells produced 276 barrels of crude daily. In addition Turner Valley absorption plants yielded 960 barrels daily of natural gasoline.

The board reported 45 wells drilling in Alberta of which 24 are located in Turner Valley.

TRADE AGREEMENT

Berlin.—A dispatch from Sofia said the Japanese minister had signed a trade agreement under which Japan would supply Bulgaria with 5,000 motor cars on an unspecified date.

DENIED TO AXIS

Latin America Now Supplying Raw Materials To United Nations

Rio De Janeiro.—Latin America, a rich storehouse of raw materials, today is pouring a stream of strategic minerals and agricultural products into the arsenals of the United Nations.

The Axis, which once drew heavily upon these resources, now is cut off, while the United States and its Allies, by control of the sea and wartime trade agreements, enjoy a monopoly of all the rubber, tin, manganese, mica, chrome, tungsten, copper, diamonds and lead that these countries can produce.

Item for item, many of these products match the supplies lost in Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and other areas held by the Axis. In a long war they may well supply the extra sinews needed to win.

FOR FARM WORK

Vancouver High School Students Will Get Leave From Studies

Vancouver.—The Vancouver school board has decided to give a number of high school students in grades nine, 10, 11 and 12 five months' leave from studies if they plan to work on farms during the summer.

The British Columbia government recently approved such leave as a measure to overcome a farm labor shortage.

Release of students June 1 will be contingent on scholastic ability. Students so released will return to school Nov. 1.

European Food Situation Said To Be Serious

Washington.—The United States agriculture department, in a summary of recent world food trends, food developments, told of increasing difficulties confronting Germany and Nazi occupied countries in feeding and supplying their people with food and fibre crops.

Unoccupied France is said to be facing the toughest weeks before the new wheat harvest because of diversion of grain by the black markets and the use of wheat for feeding livestock and poultry, counterfeit ration cards, and failure of farmers to deliver the quantities expected.

The department said reports coming out of Germany indicate stringent measures are being taken against violators of food-rationing regulations.

Recent restrictions upon the milling of wheat and rye indicate the department said, that German grain stocks have declined to a level where economists must be affected in order to ensure against a poor crop at home this year and the possibility of supplies from southeastern Europe falling below expectations.

Agricultural production in Denmark, less than half of normal in 1941, is said to be seriously threatened this year by the late spring, shortages of fertilizers, seed and labor.

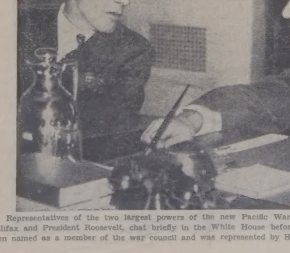
The department said Germany hoped to obtain the production of sufficient food to support Germany, Russia to meet the needs of Nazi occupation forces and for the bare maintenance of the local population.

"Reports from the Ukraine," the department said, "that spring sowing in the Ukraine is no easy task owing to the shortage of machinery and horses taken or destroyed by the Russians. Despite repairs and resumed production of some farm implements, much work must be chiefly manual. It is impossible to till the land thoroughly owing to insufficient plows."

KING OF DENMARK ILL

London.—The Berlin radio said King Christian, of Denmark, is suffering from heart trouble and has been advised to take a rest. The King is 71 years old.

British Ambassador And Roosevelt Discuss War In Pacific



Representatives of the two largest powers of the new Pacific War Council of United Nations, Viscount Halifax and President Roosevelt, chat briefly in the White House before the council convenes. Canada has been named as a member of the war council and was represented by Hume Wrong at the initial sessions.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO KEEP PRICE CEILING IN PLACE HAVE REACHED A HIGH FIGURE

AIR CONFERENCE

United Nations May Meet In Ottawa On May 18

Ottawa.—Tentative date for opening the United Nations air conference in Ottawa is May 18, it was learned.

United States, Great Britain and Australia are expected to have representatives here. It is possible Australia will send a delegation direct from that country.

The Netherlands, Norway and China, whose airmen are already training on this continent, will be represented and other United Nations including Russia, Poland and Belgium may decide to participate.

A party of U.S. officers were in Ottawa to study the British Commonwealth air training plan as a prelude to the conference and are expected to visit a number of the training schools.

SUGAR RESTRICTIONS

United States To Issue Stamps For Rationing

Washington.—First rationing of food in the United States by stamps will start May 5, the office of price administrator announced, with the first stamp good for purchase of one pound of sugar during the period May 5-16.

In an order setting forth details of the sugar rationing system, O.P.A. disclosed allotments to restaurants, hotels and the like would be cut 50 per cent under the amount used last year, while bakers, confectioners beverage bottlers and ice cream and dairy product producers would be limited to 70 per cent. of past use.

MODEL PLANES

Air Cadets Asked To Produce Them For Training Schools

Ottawa.—George B. Foster, president of the Air Cadet League, said that Canada's air cadets have been asked to produce a vast armada of scale-model warplanes as a contribution to the war effort. The models will be used in R.C.A.F. training schools during courses in gunnery and aircraft recognition. Hundreds of wooden copies of the Hurricane bomber aircraft are required, Mr. Foster said.

TO STUDY PLAN

Ottawa.—Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters announced a party of officers from the United States army and Navy air services is coming to Canada to study operation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in preparation for the proposed Allied air conference here sometime in May.

CALLS FOR HOLY WAR

New York.—The prime minister of Punjab in India "has called for a holy war against Japan," and pictures of Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini are displayed during anti-Axis demonstrations, the BBC said in a German language broadcast heard by the CBS.

GRANTING SOLDIERS LEAVE TO ENGAGE IN FARM WORK WILL NEED TO BE RESTRICTED

Ottawa.—No wholesale leaves can be granted soldiers for seeding or other farm operations, Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons.

He was replying to questions from G. H. Castleden (C.C.F., Yorkton) during consideration of the war appropriation bill in committee.

Col. Ralston said he was responsible for the training and operation of the army and time was going too fast. Some people said the army was not moving fast enough.

Individual cases of hardship may be taken up with regional war services boards and the district officers commanding are required to take the recommendations of these boards in granting leave to farmers. He believed serious cases are being attended to.

Col. Ralston said "I feel my responsibilities as minister of national defence will not permit me to give any wholesale release of men who have been trained or are being trained for an operation role, even for seeding operations."

To release men from training centres at various stages in their four months' course disorganized training and meant that full use could not be made of training facilities.

There are a few units, such as depots, from which farm leaves can be granted. These have been listed and sent to district commanding officers and leaves from them are being granted.

The minister said between 41,000 and 42,000 men had enlisted in the navy, army and air force in January, February and March of this year and about 7,000 so far this month.

George White (Con., Hastings-Peterborough) said Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last March that farmers would be permitted to return to the land.

Col. Ralston said Mr. King had said nothing about leave for men to men in the army. He had announced that henceforward men engaged in seafarm as of March 23 last would not be called up if it could be shown they are essential agricultural workers.

Reverting to recruiting figures Col. Ralston said enlistments in the army alone from January to date total 25,746. His advice was that if enlistments continued at that rate they would meet the present and prospective needs of the army.

Col. Ralston told the house that possession of "drag" or political influence is not necessary to obtain promotion in Canadian forces.

Personal selection forces are active throughout 60 training stations and district depots, the minister said, seeking men for appointment to positions for which they are fitted, and making recommendations.

Applications through commanding officers for transfer to services or branches of services for which recruits believed themselves best fitted, were facilitated, Col. Ralston said.

But, although it was claimed in almost every activity, military and civilian, that "drag" was necessary in order to get advancement, Col. Ralston said he believed "the army is about as free of that as any organization."

Lishon.—A contingent of Portuguese troops left here to reinforce already increased garrison forces in the Cape Verde islands.

The Canadian Red Cross Report Reveals Purchases For Last Year Total Over Four Million Dollars

Reporting on the activities of the national purchasing committee of the Canadian Red Cross for the year 1941 at the annual meeting of the central council at Ottawa, Wallis Macdiarmid, chairman, stated that the total purchases amounted to $4,867,617.64, covering 2,309 orders placed.

National charges for the year covered the purchase of materials and supplies authorized by the national sub-executive and charged to the national totalling $2,382,900.62. Some of the major items included special foods, tobacco and general comforts for use in hospitals overseas.

General purchase to supply divisions and branches with their working materials for the year amounted to $2,474,917.02 for yarn, flannelette, cottons, rayons, woollens, etc.

With the shortage of materials available showing up from some new source each day it is apparent that all materials will have to be rigorously rationed among divisions and branches and substitutes for many materials and supplies found.

Purchases for the prisoner of war parcels committee have been very extensive during 1941, including articles amounting to the value of $1,901,713.60. Purchase in advance of immediate requirements for this work is absolutely necessary on account of distance involved. It is expected that the purchase of articles to supplement the "Next of Kin" parcels will be greatly expanded this year.

Surgical equipment for the blood donors' clinics ordered, amounted to over $6,000. Emergency equipment for hospitals and mobile surgical units for Canada and Newfoundland was slightly in excess of $8,000.

At the request of the Greek Red Cross surgical supplies and equipment to a value of $83,283.16 were made, and in addition ten ambulances provided and delivered, as were special medical supplies shipped to Russia totalling about $40,000.

Another important service growing with the progress of the war is the Red Cross enquiry bureau at Ottawa. The idea of the bureau grew out of the close association of the Red Cross with the government in caring for prisoners of war. Enquiries about armed forces or civilian internees were often directed to the government and the Red Cross at the same time. The bureau constitutes the pooling of all available information, and by the end of March, 1942, more than 120,000 post cards had been received from British prisoners of war in Germany who had received a weekly food parcel. Working directly with Ottawa, the bureau has been able to give information and relieve the anxiety of many anxious families. Mrs. Adelaide M. Plumptre, acting-director reports splendid cooperation with all government departments as well as other organizations and individuals who have been of assistance.

Norman C. Urquhart, chairman of the prisoners of war parcels committee, told of 684,790 boxes packed and shipped from the Canadian Red Cross depot since Jan. 6, 1941. It is believed that between Montreal and Toronto packing depots the shipment of 40,000 parcels per week can be started this year, but any increase in this number will require new depots in other centres.

Since the fall, 100,000 parcels have been packed for the Australian Red Cross and 27,000 for the New Zealand Red Cross, which they have financed.

Colossal Ship Program

Steady Stream Of Ships Now Being Built In Britain

Cargo can be handled twice as fast as in 1939 by the ships now leaving yards in a steady stream all over the United Kingdom.

Scores of new tankers, large and fast refrigerated cargo vessels, and general cargo carriers of several sizes are already in service—a triumphant vindication of the policy of the British Admiralty not to adopt one standard type of merchant ship but to use a number of types developed before the war for different trades.

Exact plans used on this colossal program have been sent to Canada and the United States where ships are now being produced at the unprecedented rate of two a day.

Britain's standard ships are a very great advance on their predecessors of 25 years ago; indeed in many respects they are better than those launched just before the war. Besides possessing twice the capacity of the 1939 vessels in handling cargo, today's whether steam or diesel driven, have a higher speed.

The new merchant ship has practically every item which will be needed in peacetime, a useful indication of the official view on the result of the Battle of the Oceans. Accommodation has been improved beyond belief. The fo'c'sle has gone and the modern tramp has deck houses for its petty officers, seamen and firemen specially designed. Here they sleep in cabins with two berths, wardrobes and mirrors. There are bathrooms and they have their meals in separate small messes.

Even passenger accommodation which will be needed when peace returns is far ahead of anything that has been done as artistically as if there was not a U-boat under the ocean.—British Industries Bulletin.

To Prevent War

Anthropologist Suggests Stocking Germany With A New Race Of People

Post-war creation of a "synthetic race of German people" made up of non-Germanics from other countries of the world to replace the present stock in Germany was suggested by Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, Harvard anthropologist, as "the only means of preventing a recurrence of world-wide conflict."

"The Allied victory . . . would be meaningless unless we can completely drive from Germany the breed that tends only to militarism and nationalism, and replace it with one that will at least be calm," he said in an interview.

Design In Easy Crochet Smart For Your Home

2361

COPR. 1941, WOOLTRADE & ART. SVC.

by Alice Brooks

These thoroughbreds make distinctive crochet to dress up chair or buffet. And what a lovely pair of mats! Only you can make from the larger piece repeated. Do this filet crochet in fine cotton. Pattern 7236 contains charts and directions for making set, illustrations of it and stitches and materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

NEW MERCHANT SHIP

Hundreds of employees at an eastern Canadian ship yard witnessed the launching of the Fort Ahtitth, the latest addition to Canada's merchant navy.

The Sierra Madre mountains are in Mexico.

Where Britain Leads

Still Producing More War Material Than United States

The United States is the arsenal of democracy—most people will say.

But it isn't—yet.

Great Britain is.

Her production of war materials—three times as great now as in the months right after Dunkirk, and 10 times as great as when the war began in 1939—still exceeds that of the United States. We won't catch up with her until late spring or summer . . .

Those who have the notion that Britain is getting a "free ride," now that the United States is in the war, might especially take note that to date Britain is still pulling more weight in the boat than we.—Minneapolis Star Journal.

Good Enough For Him

R.C.A.F. Applicant Is Named Donald Duck And Likes It

Donald Duck, called up for military service, was granted a deferment last week by Canadian draft officials. It wasn't a joke. The Canadian namesake of Walt Disney's noisy waterfowl, a stm, nice-looking youth, asked permission to help his parents with the spring planting on their 100-acre farm at Morpeth, Ont., on Lake Erie. Then he intends to join the R.C.A.F.

Now thoroughly inured to kidding, the lad told reporters: "I've been Donald Duck for 22 years and I intend to stay that way. The monicker is good enough for me, incidentally I had it first."—Newsweek.

Post-War Policy

Social Justice And Security Must Be Assured

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declared that the world could not have a "decent civilization" if its peasants were left "underpaid, underfed and in poverty."

"It must be a people's peace," he told an emergency meeting of the International Labor Office, speaking for the war cabinet.

"The badgetary position of the world," he said, "will be such at the end of the war that the "idea of permanent fortunes being made out of it is impossible."

The post-war world, he added, will not be able to afford industrial friction or land-fixing arrangements existing them among "devices" which he said would mean "suicide for the industrialist himself."

Carter Goodrich, American chairman of the governing body, presided.

Mr. Bevin warned that the "cease fire" order would bring "danger of a tremendous reaction" and declared the leaders of mankind must "hold on to some form of controls while the foundations of peace, stability and orderly development are being worked out."

He declared the world must "accept certain fundamental principles such as those expressed in the Atlantic charter," which he said means "an end to exploitation as we knew it in the 19th century."

"We must tear out of history books the things that prejudice one people against another," he said, and teach the idea "all have a contribution to make to human progress."

Mr. Goodrich said the people of the United States believed in the international labor organization because its ideals of social justice and social security were going to raise standards of living throughout the world."

A Widened Horizon

The War Has Made Us Conscious Of Something Larger Than Our Own Immediate Interests

The trend of modern life has been to shatter us into lonely fragments, and now the war has reversed the trend.

Under normal circumstances each man has been interested in his salary or his profit, and the slight bonds that have held men to our society have been chiefly those with others with the same motive. Outside his company or his office, possibly in older communities, his neighborhood, the world has ended and he has been a stranger with the only link the impersonal one of the newspaper or the radio.

Now he must feel with a sense of welcome participation that he is a part of something bigger, part of a tremendous common effort. This is the sense that welds our society together, and it will be no less essential in the critical postwar adjustments after victory and peace have come, than it is to-day in the midst of the most far-reaching conflict the world has ever seen.—Marquis W. Childs in the Atlantic Monthly.

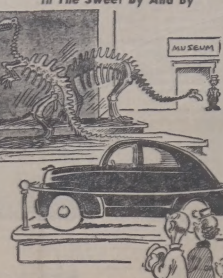
JUST THE THING

A recruit was trying to dodge military service.

"I'm afraid my shortsightedness will prevent me from doing any actual fighting," he said.

The M.O. replied cheerfully: "That's all right old chap. We've got special trenches for the short-sighted ones. Right close up to the enemy—you just can't miss them."

"In The Sweet By And By"



—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Bernard Shaw's Portrait

Likeness Worked Out By Action Of Water On Rock

London Calling reports an interesting portrait of Bernard Shaw at Castleton underneath that Peveril Castle which gives its name to Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Peveril of the Peak." Underneath the heavy bulk of the hill on whose summit the ruins of Peveril Castle still moulder, there is a mouth of a vast cave, made by the steady boring of a stream which runs along a narrow defile. The cavern at its entrance is three-quarters of a million years old. The path through the cave is winding and uneven and damp and slippery, for four or five times each year the entire interior is flooded out, but from point to point the cave is illuminated by electric light. The portrait of Shaw has been worked out by the action of the water on the face of the living rock through the space of 120,000 years, and is said to be a likeness of astonishing exactitude. It is fondly believed in Castleton that Shaw once got as far as the mouth of the cavern, but went off again before anyone could persuade him to venture inside, but if Mr. Shaw ever feels as though he would like to see it himself, it will still be there.

Beef Situation

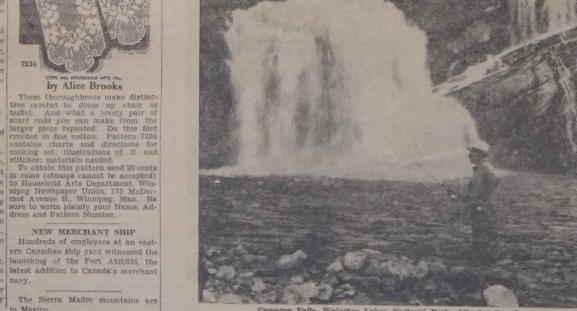
The General Shortage Question Is Not Alarming

Ottawa sources in touch with the vexatious beef situation said that while shortages are in evidence in various parts of Canada the general situation is not alarming.

"I can see no reason for statements reported to have been made by some retailers that they will be forced to close up their business places because of the shortage of beef," one authority said.

Behind the confidence of Ottawa authorities that a beef famine is not to be expected are figures they quoted showing that the number of cattle in Canada is the largest in recent years. At the close of 1941, they said, cattle other than those required for dairy purposes numbered 4,603,100 compared with 4,398,500 in 1940.

Waterfalls In The National Parks



Cameron Falls, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada.

On Active Service

South African Women Are Specialists In Coast Artillery

South African women on active service in the strictly combatant sense are proving themselves as fine soldiers as their brothers and husbands and fathers engaged in the battle of Libya.

They are the women specialists attached to the Coast Artillery batteries in the Cape Peninsula. Their handling of the delicate and complicated instruments on which depend the efficiency of the big guns guarding the coast has elicited the highest praise from South Africa's best artillerymen.

So efficient, indeed, have these women proved themselves that the authorities have decided to enlist a further 300 or 400 women for training in this work, which is of a secret and highly important nature. In view of the Japanese threat in the Indian Ocean, to which Prime Minister Smuts referred in Parliament, this work has now taken on a new significance.

Grow Sunflowers

Hundred Acres To Be Planted On Experimental Farms

Approximately 100 acres will be planted to sunflowers on 19 Dominion governmental experimental farms in the prairie provinces this year for the production of seed to be used for yielding much needed vegetable oil, W. D. Hay of the Lethbridge experimental farm said.

Ten acres will be planted to the crop on the Lethbridge farm and Mr. Hay anticipates a yield of more than 1,000 pounds of seed per acre from the irrigated plot. Yields and even the fear that cars are slithering back to the status of wheelbarrows.—Hamilton Spectator.

Forty Miles An Hour

Will Inconvenience No One And Save Wear On Parts

The Christian Science Monitor says: Forty-mile-an-hour speed limit imposed in several States at President Roosevelt's request will inconvenience no one. They will also do away with the luxury and peril of fast driving.

Lower speeds, while saving tires and gasoline, will also save wear and tear on car parts—not to mention the driver. And any factor tending to reduce the pace of the nation's 30,000,000 automobile drivers is certain to have an effect in lowering last year's inexcusably high total of 40,000 highway fatalities.

Most motorist do not realize that an average set of five new tires can be made to last 40,000 miles. Above one half that mileage is usually lost through carelessness, neglect and wasteful driving practices. The 40,000-mile equation is reached thus: If the normal tire life is 20,000 miles, add 5,000 miles for each of the following practices: regular rotation of the spare tire; keeping down to forty miles an hour; maintaining proper air pressure in casings; stepping gently on the gas or the brake in starting, going around curves, and stopping. Even at forty miles an hour, the motorist wastes twelve per cent. of his rubber as compared to 20 per cent. speed.

There is small likelihood that gearing the nation's pace to forty miles an hour or less will discomfort anyone. On the contrary, the national emergency will give motorists new opportunity to learn that little time is lost in travelling slowly and that there can be as much enjoyment in going places as in getting there.

GIFT FROM AKLAVIK

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, bishop of the Arctic, said in a speech at Ottawa that the congregation of the tiny Anglican cathedral at Aklavik, in Canada's remote Northwest Territories sent £10 (approximately $45) to the dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, to have "the hole in the Church of God" repaired after they heard St. Paul's cathedral had been bombed.

The teacher had asked the class to write an essay on "Our Dog." Young Jimmy was the first to finish. His effort read: "Our Dog. We haven't got one."

The earliest known manuscript of any part of the Bible is a papyrus from the early third century, showing parts of Genesis.

Canada's Steel Controller Says Need For Conservation Of Metal Is Vital Necessity

Wooden Tires

Believed To Be Serviceable Substitute For Rubber

Motor vehicles once ran on hard tires, in the early days, that is, when, because no steel was attached to them, they were known as horseless carriages to a belligerent and resistant generation.

They may again run on hard wheels, for the wooden tire has now come into being, born of necessity in a war-time shortage of rubber; it has been tested and not found wanting—in a broad sense.

A tire has been fashioned of hard, durable wood and toughened by a chemical process. It is made in four sections to prevent splintering, is four thicknesses of wood, with the grain varied, and is then bolted to the wheel. It was given a demonstration over a two-mile course at a speed of 75 miles an hour. Observers admitted that it would do in a pinch.

Over a paved urban road at 35 miles an hour, there was little difference in riding comfort between a wooden and a rubber tire. At 75 miles an hour, however, the car is said to have rattled a bit. Over a rough and rocky stretch of road, at a speed of half a mile, a small piece was chipped from the tire, but no serious damage was done to it.

A set of these tires has been used for two weeks and covered 250 miles with fair results. They are believed to be a serviceable substitute for rubber tires," especially for light delivery trucks, for farmers and those who need cars for short runs in town. They are recommended, however, only on front wheels, as they do not have sufficient traction for the wheels to get the full driving power that a motor vehicle possesses.

And so the wooden tire is here. Instead of "rise air," service stations may have to go in for carpentry, planes and sandpapering. If a driver should be seen kneeling at the side of a highway, don't imagine he has suffered another blowout; he is merely using a wood vasp to round off a flat spot on the right front tire.

Really, though, something such as this was certain to happen sooner or later. The streamlined age was going to smash overseas, what with rubber tires on lawn mowers, wheelbarrows and the like. But what worries more than a few motorists is the fear that cars are slithering back to the status of wheelbarrows.—Hamilton Spectator.

Forty Miles An Hour

Will Inconvenience No One And Save Wear On Parts

The Christian Science Monitor says: Forty-mile-an-hour speed limit imposed in several States at President Roosevelt's request will inconvenience no one. They will also do away with the luxury and peril of fast driving.

Lower speeds, while saving tires and gasoline, will also save wear and tear on car parts—not to mention the driver. And any factor tending to reduce the pace of the nation's 30,000,000 automobile drivers is certain to have an effect in lowering last year's inexcusably high total of 40,000 highway fatalities.

Most motorist do not realize that an average set of five new tires can be made to last 40,000 miles. Above one half that mileage is usually lost through carelessness, neglect and wasteful driving practices. The 40,000-mile equation is reached thus: If the normal tire life is 20,000 miles, add 5,000 miles for each of the following practices: regular rotation of the spare tire; keeping down to forty miles an hour; maintaining proper air pressure in casings; stepping gently on the gas or the brake in starting, going around curves, and stopping. Even at forty miles an hour, the motorist wastes twelve per cent. of his rubber as compared to 20 per cent. speed.

There is small likelihood that gearing the nation's pace to forty miles an hour or less will discomfort anyone. On the contrary, the national emergency will give motorists new opportunity to learn that little time is lost in travelling slowly and that there can be as much enjoyment in going places as in getting there.

GIFT FROM AKLAVIK

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, bishop of the Arctic, said in a speech at Ottawa that the congregation of the tiny Anglican cathedral at Aklavik, in Canada's remote Northwest Territories sent £10 (approximately $45) to the dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, to have "the hole in the Church of God" repaired after they heard St. Paul's cathedral had been bombed.

The teacher had asked the class to write an essay on "Our Dog." Young Jimmy was the first to finish. His effort read: "Our Dog. We haven't got one."

The earliest known manuscript of any part of the Bible is a papyrus from the early third century, showing parts of Genesis.

Wooden Tires

Believed To Be Serviceable Substitute For Rubber

(By Jack Williams)

Fred E. Kilbourne, Canada's steel controller, is a determined, serious-minded executive. When he talks about wooden bath tubs you know it is not a joke but a wartime necessity.

"There just isn't enough steel to go around," he says. "Direct war needs come first and other essential needs seconds. It's hard to tell sometimes where one stops and the other starts."

That is the length and breadth of present steel control. Distribution stops with essential needs; there just isn't any left for non-essential civilian uses—and that is why Mr. Kilbourne recently suggested wood might be used for such things as feed troughs and bath tubs.

There is a determination about Fred Kilbourne, a man of rather sharp features, his grey hair brushed back from a high forehead and he rustles it occasionally when he talks. When he talks about control he speaks of "100 per cent. control," and there is no doubt just what he means. The logical way to increase the amount of steel available to the armed forces is to reduce that used for other purposes.

"And we are going to increase it," Mr. Kilbourne says. "We are going to plug the leaks, one by one, until we obtain that 100 per cent."

"There is not much steel going into civilian uses now, and there is going to be less," he adds.

Recently materials from the steel control office cancelled old back log orders and now essentiality certificates are required for every delivery. Mills must submit rolling schedules for the controller's approval.

Any steel required for building purposes must get Mr. Kilbourne's O.K. and the reason for using steel must be a good one. Controls are tightening. It is largely a matter of organization and Mr. Kilbourne as an executive knows something about that. He was born in Bound, Ont., he graduated from McGill University in engineering and after several years in the Quebec utility field he was appointed general superintendent of Canada Cement Co., in 1913.

In 1937 he became vice-president and a director. He is also president and a director of Canadian Refractories Ltd. His home is in Montreal.

Put Japs To Rout

Unarmed Netherlanders Able To Scatter Japanese Patrol

One of the strangest stories of the Pacific war is about 16 naked Netherlands soldiers who, without even a sword between them, scattered a heavily armed unit of Japanese troops.

It happened in Borneo after a Dutch lieutenant and 15 of his men escaped from Salik Papan into the jungle after posting and eluding three Japanese patrols.

On the 18th day, while they were bathing in a stream, a unit of 30 Japanese soldiers seized the spot where the Netherlanders had put their clothes. Realizing the impossibility of any further trek through the jungle without clothes, the Dutch lieutenant decided on a bold stroke. With a mighty howl, 16 bronzed and naked men suddenly rushed through the jungle waving boughs of trees.

The Japanese evidently thought a horde of Dyak head-hunters was attacking, and the Dutch came to close quarters before the enemy could use their tommy guns. For 10 minutes the hand-to-hand combat raged, then 25 Japanese scampered through the jungle, leaving five men unconscious and a large number of tommy guns and revolvers.

The Netherlanders recovered their clothes, loaded themselves down with arms and made their way back to civilization, bringing five prisoners with them.

Wooden Plates

Tableware Made Of Wood Is Becoming Popular In Britain

The wooden tableware industry is booming in Britain.

Shortage of crockery, combined with cheapness and utility of woodenware has caused a demand exceeding the supply because wooden tableware production in recent years has been confined almost entirely to ornamental articles such as bread platters and fruit bowls.

Lately, however, housewives have come to realize that wooden soup plates, for instance, can be just as attractive as high-priced crockery—and don't break when dropped accidentally.

One housewife, who frequently entertains members of the armed forces, said that when she had difficulty in replacing broken plates and cups through discontinuance of designs she purchased sets of wooden platters and dishes and cups in plain polished oak.

"They are almost unbreakable, easy to wash and pleasant to look at," she said. "Now that I have become used to them I doubt if I will go back to crockery after the war."

FREE! TIMELY HELP FOR CANADIAN HOUSEWIVES

A New and Useful Booklet

HOW TO SAVE SUGAR

Containing 63 excellent, tested Recipes and suggestions how you can conserve your sugar supply.

Send us label or wrapper from a pint, quart or bulk with your name and address and mention "Sugar Saving Recipes"—Address: Dept. F 10, Canada Starch Home Service, P.O. Box 297, Winnipeg, Man.

CROWN BRAND SYRUP

The CANADA STARCH COMPANY LIMITED — Montreal — Toronto

LOOKING AHEAD

Ships Not Being Built For Wartime Use Only

The British Industries Bulletin says: Cargo can be handled twice as fast as in 1939 by the ships now leaving yards in a steady stream all over the United Kingdom.

Scores of new tankers, large and fast refrigerated cargo vessels, and general cargo carriers of several sizes are already in service—a triumphant vindication of the policy of the British Admiralty not to adopt one standard type of merchant ship but to use a number of types developed before the war for different trades.

Exact plans used in this colossal program have been sent to Canada and the United States where ships are now being produced at the unprecedented rate of two a day.

Britain's standard ships are a very great advance in their predecessors of 25 years ago; indeed in many respects they are better than those launched just before the war. Besides possessing twice the capacity of the 1939 vessels in handling cargo, today's whether steam or diesel driven, have higher speed.

The new merchant fleet has practically every item which will be needed in peacetime a useful indication of the official view on the result of the Battle of the Oceans. Accommodation has been improved beyond belief. The fo'c'sle has gone and the modern tramp has deck houses for its petty officers, seamen and firemen specially designed. Here they sleep in cabins with two berths, wardrobes and mirrors. There are bathrooms and they have their meals in separate small messes.

Even passenger accommodation which will be needed when peace comes has not been forgotten, and it has been done as artistically as if there was not a U-boat udder the ocean.

The Language Test

Americans Used Old Method To Spot Japanese Spies

Japanese spies, who attempted to pass the American lines on Bataan peninsula, either in American or Filipino uniforms or otherwise, had to run the gauntlet of a language test. The Japanese have difficulty with the letter "l", usually making it into an "r". So the Americans pick a password with a lot of "l's" like "lollapalooza."

There is eminent precedent for such a test in the book of Judges. After the defeat of the Ephraimites by the men of Gilead under Jephthah, the victors held the passages of the river Jordan and whenever a fleeing Ephraimite would deny his identity the chronicler describes the procedure as follows:

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Shibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand.

In years to come, Grandpa will tell of the tough times people had to walk three blocks to the drug store instead of backing the car out.

Reading A Newspaper

Many People Merely Glance At Headings And First Paragraphs

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who writes a daily newspaper article entitled "My Day," says that although she may not read the whole of a newspaper article that attracts her attention she reads the opening paragraph and the last. She expects to find a summary of the whole article in the first few lines and the closing paragraph should, she thinks, clean up the story and tell her all she needs to know about what was in between them.

A lot of people, we believe, read their newspaper that way. A good many do not even read down to the last paragraph. Many others are satisfied to look at the headings and let it go at that, feeling they have sufficiently informed themselves on the day's events and are ready to begin a conversation with their friends by saying: "I read in the paper the other night . . ." We fear we put too much in the headings sometimes, and sometimes are necessarily cramped as to the full story, below, and a news story should not be judged by its first few lines than the merits of a pie should be judged by its crust. Those who control themselves with the lead and the finish of a story miss the real meat of it. They might just as well think they have enjoyed a sandwich if they slap two pieces of bread together and omit the beef or ham.

The first paragraph of a story is always the hardest to write as every newspaperman knows. He may mull over the first few lines longer than he takes to write the rest of the story and often after shooting the works and telling all in it, or just telling sufficient to whet the reader's appetite for more. Half begun is well done, the old adage says. Once a start is made the rest is comparatively easy. It is the first ball pitched before pitching. An article, or even a book may be made or damned by the first paragraph. The writer may have difficulty by its first act. By that time the reader or listener has decided whether he or she is going to like it, or not.

Life is like that, too. A good beginning is important in the relation to the future.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Had To Be Told

Foreign Correspondent Knew Way About Europe But Not London

One time when a foreign affairs correspondent, knew Europe so well that he could, without consulting a Bradshaw, take the first train to any town in any country no matter how distant or how obscure.

And when the war followed him about and chased him out of Europe he came to work in London. And his editor instructed him to interview a celebrity who was due to arrive at Croydon. And the foreign correspondent approached a junior reporter, and bashfully inquired. "I say, old man, how do I get to Croydon?"—Newspaper World.

TESTING WOODEN TIRE

A wooden tire, designed and manufactured in Edmonton, is being tested there by a cabinet manufacturing company. The new tire is constructed of Alberta-grown birch. Thirty-two separate wooden blocks went into the tire and are held together by two circular iron bands, bolted to the blocks. It is somewhat heavier and more costly than the pneumatic rubber tire.

POLICY ENDORSED

Mustapha Nahas Pasha's government received a 185 to 5 vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies after the premier had discussed his loyalty to the British alliance and promised "I shall never take any action contrary to lead Egypt into war, nor will I provide the Allied armies with Egyptian manpower.

A whale and great quantities of fish were washed ashore during recent storms in the Shetland Isles, providing free food for the islanders.

Large beech trees, in full leaf, have 200,000 leaves.

Wartime Advertising

Necessary Unless Firms Want People To Forget Their Goods

Some criticism has been heard in the British House of Commons concerning the amount of advertising of goods in the newspapers, restricted in size as the latter are. A point made by a questioner is that much of the advertising is of articles which are not available, or which the public is asked to refrain from buying.

Merchandising is so limited everywhere that it is very unlikely the public can buy anything in quantity that would harm the war effort. But, the Advertising Association points out, firms are still advertising their commodities, whether they have little or none at all to offer, simply to keep the name of their products before the consumers. It is well-known that if an article disappears from the market for some time the public forgets about it and ultimately ceases to ask for it, or will ask for some other brand of the same kind of goods which makes its appearance. Firms spend large amounts of money over a long period of years in building up reputation and good-will and they do not want to lose both because they are unable to keep their names before the public. They continue advertising in the interest of the company and their employees. Such expenditure, however, is very small in relation to capital invested in the production of commodities. The morale of employees who are in the armed forces is sustained by seeing the name of their employers in the newspapers.

In the Old Country more than here at the present time, advertising renders a service to housewives. It tells them where they can get what they want, and in that way saves them much loss of time and prevents fatigue by going from place to place in search.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Wartime Adventure

Woman Doctor Won Distinction When Vessel Was Sunk By Submarine

A 37-year-old woman doctor, Dr. Adaline Nancy Miller distinguished herself the first time she had to pass ship's surgeon. And she was rescued from death by her own father in a stranger-than-fiction tale of wartime adventure.

The British steamer Britannia was on a Mediterranean voyage when she was shelled, without warning, by a German surface raider. For more than an hour the Nazi killer circled the unarmed passenger ship smashing into her shell after shell.

Under constant fire, Dr. Miller attended the wounded and dying, without a single thought of her own safety. When the order came to abandon ship, Dr. Miller left the sick last lifeboat, but it was crowded and there were three gravely wounded men to care for.

Twenty-seven hours later a British armed merchant cruiser picked up the survivors, and the man that sprang off the ladder to the first breed lifeboat was Dr. Miller's father, Surgeon-Commander Thomas Miller.

Within the week Dr. Miller's daughter were operating on one of the wounded men and another life was saved. For bravery, Dr. Miller was awarded the M.B.E.

Electric Light Bulbs

Brass Ends And Copper Wire Are Valuable For Salvage

The average electric light bulb's life is from 600 to 1,000 hours, which means approximately two to three months, so every family can salvage light bulbs to help along the war effort.

As it is only the brass end and the fine copper wires in the bulbs which are required for munitions, the glass bulbs should be smashed so that no jagged edges remain and the ends should be put by a box or bag for the salvage collector.

There are more species of animal life extinct than there are in existence, according to scientists.

Muffs were carried by both men and women in the 17th century in England.

SEABOG HONORED

The admiralty has announced that Sir James Somerville, 60, has been "promoted to admiral on the retired list." For a seabog officially retired since July, 1939, Sir James has been active. As vice-admiral he took a leading part in the evacuation from Dunkirk, was in charge of the operations against the French fleet at Oran, and was given major credit for the pursuit and destruction of the German battleship Bismarck.

Experience Needed

Amateurs Are Not Encouraged To Grow Vegetables This Year

Vegetable gardening by the amateur as a patriotic gesture is not encouraged, from Ottawa.

In an interesting pamphlet issued by the Agricultural Supplies Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board the subject is gone into quite thoroughly by the question and answer method.

Then A, it is stated, indication that the supply of fresh vegetables this year will be equal to that of 1941. Those who habitually cultivate vegetable gardens are advised to follow this custom this year; but the inexperienced should be cautioned is not urged to undertake one at the present time. This holds good for the individual and the community garden alike; the amateur it is suggested, had better not embark on the venture. This is because such new gardens would create a demand for tools, equipment, fertilizers, etc., made from materials needed in Canada's war industry, and because the seed supply can best be employed by experienced gardeners with equipment already on hand. This refers to city gardening. It is stated that more than ever it is desirable that rural communities be self-supporting in vegetables.

Seed must not be wasted, though there is enough for normal production. A reserve should be kept as a safeguard against possible crop failures this year.

Advise is given on the type of vegetables while it is wise to grow in both city and country gardens. Housewives are urged to use fresh vegetables in season to draw as little as possible on the supplies of canned goods. Surplus root vegetables should be carefully stored next autumn.

AUSTRALIA MAKING TANKS

Construction of tanks has been added to Australia's ever-growing war armaments program, the Melbourne radio said recently. The broadcast quoted Supply Minister Beasley as saying "Australia is now making tanks."

Alexander Eifel, who designed the tower bearing his name, also designed the framework of the Statue of Liberty.

To Save Cloth

Britain Places Further Restrictions On Clothing

British men will have to sacrifice two inches off their future shirt-tails, and women the frills from their undies and nightties as a further contribution to the war effort.

While that might seem a trifling amount of saving, it was no light cut.

The new board of trade order to manufacturers of those garments means 1,000,000 square yards of cloth will be saved. That's also equal to the labor of 1,000 working people for a year on shirts alone, and will conserve additional material and labor normally spent in fixing up decorations for the fair sex.

The board also announced standard specifications for women's dresses in 36 sizes, and banned fur and all other trimmings on their outdoor clothes.

Freedom Station

Radio Station Found On Top Of A High Building In Berlin

The Gestapo has discovered a German freedom radio station in the top floor of a high building on one of Berlin's main streets, the Swiss newspaper Basler National Zeitung reported.

The newspaper said, according to the British Broadcasting Company, that the Gestapo had long sought the station. When agents at last found it and broke in, the man operating it jumped out of a window.

Gardening

Window Boxes

Flowers in window boxes or hanging pots represent the most highly intensive sort of gardening. This means that every inch should be be used and, in addition, a fairly frequent application of complete fertilizer during the season. Being exposed on all sides to drying winds, a thorough watering once a day of the window box is advised.

The box or pot must have holes in the bottom to provide drainage, and also a layer of gravel, broken pieces of crockery or similar material for the same purpose.

Along the front of window boxes are planted trailing lobelias, German ivy, Lobelia, Alysaum and similar plants, with Petunias, Ageratums, Begonias, Fibrous Begonias and other plants especially recommended for this purpose farther back. Shelter from the sun for a day or two should be provided until the plants get established.

Leaves Wet Soil Alone

Nothing is to be gained by those working soil before it is ready. In fact, with hard ground occurring to garden authorities, too early digging is about the worst possible thing one can do. Not only is it a heavy job, but in the first place, but the sticky clay is quite likely to bake into hard lumps, suitable perhaps for temporary building material, but not for growing flowers and vegetable.

One should curb the natural impulse to get out digging in early spring and wait until the surface water has completely disappeared and one can walk and work in the garden without getting the shoes muddy. When the soil reaches this stage it is fit to work, and not before. Give the garden soil in fine working condition crumbles and separate into tiny pieces; it does not pack into lumps.

Cultivation

One can hardly overemphasize the importance of early cultivation, once the crops are well up. Only a little digging in the garden then is worth a whole hour of feverish energy later on. At this time when the soil is moist it is a simple matter to get out trowel and hoe and start to stir the ground deeply. By doing so the weeds are taken out in their working condition crumbles and separate into tiny pieces; it does not pack into lumps.

THAT'S RIGHT! MORE Cigarettes in every 10¢ package of DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO!

GYPROC Wallboard Provides Extra Room For Growing Family

C36-42W

Free! Valuable, informative booklet describing GYPROC construction. Learn how economically GYPROC Wallboard will solve your building problems. Write for copy today.

GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED

VANCOUVER 509 Richards St. | CALGARY Alta. | WINNIPEG Sea 3057 | TORONTO 80 Medland St. | MONTREAL 928 University Tower

Routine Is Quiet One

But Queen Wilhelmina Has Work That Keeps Her Busy

Queen Wilhelmina has given standing orders that all escaped Hollanders be brought to her as soon as they land in England so that she may talk to them about conditions in their homeland. Wilhelmina's daily routine—it begins at 6.30 or 7 a.m.—is a quiet one. She maintains no official court and does little entertaining. Her most frequent guests are the Ministers of the Netherlands Cabinet, especially Premier Peter S. Gerbrandy. When the weather is pleasant, the queen bicycles about the English countryside, sometimes stops at a roadside inn for tea. (Waitresses seldom recognize her.) Though she maintains an apartment in London, the Queen visits the British capital only to call on the Dutch Seaman's Club or to view souvenirs of her grandchildren in Canada. Wilhelmina's hobby used to be chess, at which she is an expert, but she has given it up in favor of painting.

MILDER! SMOOTHER! ECONOMICAL!

DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES

18 FOR 20c.

SMILE AWHILE

Life Insurance Examiner—I don't think I can pass you. You seem all worn out. What's the matter?

Prospect—Your agent nearly talked me to death before I surrendered.

* * * *

Onlooker—Surely, Uncle Mose, you don't expect to catch any fish in that stream?

Mose—No, sah. Ah don't expect to. Ah's jest showin' ma ole woman dat Ah sho' ain't got no fool wife turnin' de wringer.

* * * *

Fred—Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo.

Jake—Really?

Fred—Yes; everything he has on is charged.

* * * *

Mrs. Braghall—Now, don't make any mistake about it—we live at our house like fighting cocks. Why the butcher calls six times a week.

Mrs. Knowall—I know. Once for orders and five times for the money.

* * * *

Stranger—Is the train from the west very late?

Station Attendant—Nope! We're expecting it any hour now.

* * * *

He—After all, I'm sure there is no place like home.

She—Why, has something unpleasant happened at the club, dear?

* * * *

Magistrate—What's your name and occupation and what are you charged with?

Prisoner—My name is Sparks. I'm an electrician and I'm charged with battery.

Magistrate—Put him in a dry cell.

* * * *

Mrs. Bushy—Wake up, John! There's a burglar going through your pockets.

John (turning over)—Oh, you two just fight it out between yourselves.

* * * *

"How are you getting on in your new place, Norah?"

"I think I'm going to like it. Yesterday I overheard the mistress say I performed my duties in a very perfunctory manner. That's the first praise I've had from her."

* * * *

Wheels out of alignment cause uneven and excessive tread wear. For instance, a tire ¼-inch out of line is dragged sideways 87 feet in every mile.—Converse rubber. 2461

Message Was Brief

One Latin Word Gave Information To British War Office

When Lord Napier was conducting a campaign in Baluchistan against the natives of the State of Scinde, pronounced "Sinned," he sent a message from the field to England's War Office which perhaps has no counterpart for brevity.

The message came, a single Latin word:

"Peccavi."

Translated, it became: "I have sinned."

And the War Office knew, with its tongue in its cheek, that Lord Napier had done his duty.

SELECTED RECIPES

RHUBARB STUBBLE

4 cups corn flakes
2½ cups diced rhubarb
1 cup sugar
¾ teaspoon grated orange rind
2 tablespoons orange juice
3 tablespoons butter

Put layer of corn flakes in buttered casserole. Add a layer of rhubarb, part of sugar and half the grated orange rind. Add another layer of corn flakes and rhubarb, remaining sugar, orange rind and juice. Cover with corn flakes dot with butter and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Cover casserole and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 35 minutes. Serve warm or cold with cream. Yield: Six servings.

TUTTI FRUTTI SANDWICH SPREAD

1 package cream cheese (3 oz.)
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon Crown Brand Corn Syrup
½ cup chopped pimento
1 cup chopped walnuts
½ teaspoon salt

Method: Cream the cheese; gradually add butter, orange juice and corn syrup. When well blended, add chopped pimento, nuts and salt; mix well.

The Nazis have no dock on the Atlantic capable of accommodating the Tirpitz, sister ship of the Bismarck; but they've pointed out there's plenty of room where the Bismarck is.

A good riding camel can cover 150 miles a day.

Better Smoking! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES Mildest Smoking

18 FOR 20c.

A Pleasant Habit DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES

18 FOR 20c.

THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR . . . By Thurstan Topham

Canadian Railwaymen were quick to respond to the Call to Arms...5134 Employees of the Canadian National Railway System Have Enlisted for Active Service

CNR EMPLOYEES who have Joined the Navy are sufficient to man FIVE DESTROYERS.

Those who have enlisted in the Army would form FOUR Infantry Battalions

AIR FORCE Enlistments would establish TEN Squadrons

Enlistments were from 33 Branches of SYSTEM ACTIVITIES and Represent 107 Separate CALLINGS

Some of the unusual occupations included in this list are

FIRE BUILDERS TRAY BOYS
BOOMMEN WHEELBARROWS
ASHPIT MEN WATCH BOYS
BOX PACKERS WRINGER MEN
BULLION GUARDS CLIMBERS
BELLMEN CINDUND MEN
TICKER INSPECTORS.

CHURCHILL SAID IT!

. . . "WE CANNOT AFFORD TO RELAX, ON THE CONTRARY, WE MUST DRIVE OURSELVES FORWARD WITH UNRELENTING ZEAL.

To express our unrelenting zeal in pursuit of Victory — save every dollar and buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

None can afford to do less — each should strive to do more . . . even if the doing of it means the deferring of non-essential purchases until after the war.

Space donated by
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Job Printing Neatly and Quickly Executed at the Delia Times Office. Honesty and Service is our motto.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School .. .. 10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship .. 7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:
Orkigmyle .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Hazel Hills .. .. 2.00 p.m.
Michiotti .. .. 2.15 p.m.
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.
(By J. J. Giese, Alberta Pool Elevators)
TUESDAY, April 28, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.58
No. 2 Northern	.56
No. 3 Northern	.51⅝
No. 4	.49½
No. 5	.46
No. 6	.43⅝
Feed	.41
Wheat (Durum)—	
1 C.W.	.51
2 C.W.	.50⅝
3 C.W.	.47⅜
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.38
Ex. 3 C.W.	.35⅛
3 C.W.	.35⅛
Ex. 1 feed	.35
1 feed	.34⅛
2 feed	.33
3 feed	.30
Barley—	
No. 2 C.W. 6 row	.43
No. 3 C.W. 6 row	.40
1 feed	.44
2 feed	.42
3 feed	.41
Rye	
2 C.W.	.43
3 C.W.	.39
4 C.W.	.35½
Flax—	
1 C.W.	
2 C.W.	
3 C.W.	
Track Prices, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.70⅝

Dominion Wheat Board Prices
Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Northern	.56
No. 2 Northern	.53
No. 3 Northern	.50
No. 4 Northern	.45
No. 5 Wheat	.43
No. 6 Wheat	.39
Feed Wheat	.34
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	.49
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	.47
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	.45

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528 DRUMHELLER, Alta.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McRibbon, . . Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.
Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 10c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.
Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.
Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.
Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942

DON'T STEP ON THE GAS

Tomorrow, May 1st, the Dominion regulation setting a speed limit of forty miles an hour on motor vehicles throughout Canada—unless specially authorized—comes into force, and the motorist who feels provoked at taking the dust from a preceding vehicle, had rather better drop back a little than step on the gas in an endeavor to get by what may turn out to be a police patrol car.

Fines and imprisonment are the penalties for infractions of the new regulation, and they are quite severe. A first offence may result in a fine of $50 or ten days' imprisonment, or both. The fine is doubled for a second offence and the imprisonment lengthened to 15 days, while for any subsequent offence the fine may be $200 and the jail term 30 days, and both fine and imprisonment may be imposed. Those specially authorized—but only when it can be shown that their duties require a speed exceeding forty miles per hour —are members of the armed forces, firemen, policemen, ambulance drivers, and air raid protection units.

It may be taken, generally speaking, that the new speed limit applies to the open road, but it is provided that where provincial or municipal regulations demand a lower speed limit, these will still be enforced.

The regulation has its bright side nevertheless, since exhaustive tests have been made which go to prove that moderation in speed is economical in tires and fuel, an important consideration today, when both are subject to drastic conservation.

It is doubtful, however, whether the new speed limit will have any effect on the mounting toll of road casualties. In this respect fast drivers are far from the worst offenders. A number of these fatalities are the result of carelessness, while in a great many more the consumption of liquor enters into the picture. Penal sentences, such as that imposed at Wetaskiwin last week, may prove to be the only deterrent to this class of driver, who is a menace not only to the general public, but to his fellow motorist on the highway.

Local and District

E. L. Long was a business visitor in Calgary last week.

* * *

L. E. LArder was a visitor in Calgary last week.

* * *

Miss Mary Marshall has joined the staff at the Hanna Municipal Hospital.

* * *

Born, at Hanna Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Battle, Sr., on April 22nd, a son.

* * *

Buckley Limpert has joined the R.C.O.C., and is stationed at Mewata Park, Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. William Curtis is now home from Drumheiler Hospital, where she recently underwent an operation.

* * *

Born, at Hanna Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ramsey, of Craigmyle, on April 21st, a daughter.

* * *

Miss Alice Dunbar, who has been practice teaching at Newport School, returned to Normal School, Calgary, by bus on Sunday, April 19th.

* * *

Mrs. F. L. McFadden, with her two children, Noreen and Fred, arrived from Vancouver a few days ago, and now are paying a visit to relatives at Rosebud.

* * *

Miss Barbara Curtis returned home several weeks ago, owing to the illness of her mother. Barbara expects to return this week to Garbutt's Business College, Calgary.

* * *

Miss Gladys Dunbar has returned home after completing a second term at Olds School of Agriculture. Miss Dunbar graduated and holds a diploma for Home Economics.

* * *

John Burgess, R.C.A.F., who has been stationed on Vancouver Island for the last six months engaged in wireless and aerial gunnery, is expected home on furlough this week end.

* * *

Robert Battle, who has been employed with the International Harvester Company in Calgary, has joined the Active Army and has been appointed to the Fay Corps branch of the service.

* * *

A fair sprinkling of rain fell over the district on Wednesday night of last week, while over the week end threatening clouds promised substantial moisture, but very little rain was experienced, although temperatures grew so raw that a white frost covered the ground on Monday. At present, skies are again clear and weather appears settled.

* * *

Elza Long, who left early on Monday morning with a truck-load of cattle for Calgary, was sideswiped on the highway about five miles from Delia by another truck travelling at a high rate of speed. The box of Mr. Long's truck was badly damaged, and three of the cattle got away and are still to be found, while the others are slightly injured. Fortunately, no serious injuries were sustained.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. C. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan."

We are told that an International Wheat Conference is sitting at Washington to deal with the world's wheat situation. There is much that is good for them to do, now that the resources of the United Nations have been pooled. The Washington Conference will no doubt direct the supplies of wheat to the places where they are needed, and no doubt they will make arrangements for the distribution of needed wheat and other foodstuffs to the hungry people of the world as soon as the war is over.

For myself I do sincerely trust, however, that the Conference will not be led, in their enthusiasm, to design policies to set up any "plans" or quotas for the export of wheat when the war is over, for these artificial man-made controls invariably to the past have curtailed the export of wheat, have built up surpluses and so reduced price. Let the Washington Conference, however, simply recommend that international trade after the war should be freed from the tariff barriers which have been choking it, and they will be rendering a most worthy service to the consumers of bread, to the producers of wheat, and to all mankind.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 30, May 1, and 2. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, April 30

6:05 p.m. "Sintonieta."
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:30 " CBC String Orchestra.
9:00 " CBC News.
10:00 " Drama.
11:00 " Music from the Pacific.

Friday, May 1

6:05 p.m. At Manning Depot.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
7:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
9:00 " CBC News.
10:00 " Drama—War in the Pacific.
10:30 " World Affairs.

Saturday, May 2

8:00 p.m. Bing Party.
9:00 " The National News.
9:15 " Wings Abroad.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:00 " Musical Interlude.
10:30 " Dances of the Nations.

GEORGIA DEY

Here is one of CBC's most charming young singers, Georgia Dey. Georgia is heard frequently on CBC networks, and was one of the highlights of the recently concluded Blended Rhythm Series.

Morale "Quiz"

Here's something else to bring morale down to brass tacks. We talk about it; we read about it in the newspapers; we hear about it on the radio. It's everybody's job to build it, that's plain. Do you think about it? How do you get it? Can you give it to others?

Here's a simple "Quiz" to test your morale. You can answer the questions as you sit at home tonight. Mind you answer them truthfully. They will show you a lot about the way you live and work and how you get on with other people.

Don't answer the "Quiz" alone—the family and the neighbors will be interested in doing it with you.

1. Do you think everything is alright in Canada?
2. If you don't, are you doing anything about it except criticizing?
3. Do you feel cheating the Income Tax doesn't count?
4. Are you a hoarder?
5. Do you leave your children's character-development to the School, the Church, or the Army?
6. Are there more than ten
   —people you can't work with?
   —neighbors you know well?
   —people you are afraid of?
   —people you can't stand?
7. Do you regularly use three out of five of the following:
   (a) I can't be bothered.
   (b) You can't change human nature.
   (c) Don't blame me.
   (d) Somebody ought to do something about it.
   (e) I am only one, what difference do I make?
8. Is there waste in your ice box?
   —in your cash box?
   —in your brain box?
9. Do you welcome suggestions?
10. Do you feel indispensable, or are you willing to train others to do what you can do?
11. Are most of your relatives difficult?
12. Do you nag?
13. Would you be hopelessly bored without your movies, your radio, your automobile, or your cigarettes?
14. Do you return the things you borrow?
15. Do you tell people to their face what you say about them behind their backs?
16. Do you enjoy debunking everything?
17. Do you lose your temper?
18. Do you spank the children when they do?
19. Can you feel uncomfortable after telling a lie?
20. Do you make excuses?
21. Are you self-conscious?
22. Do you often talk when you have nothing to say?
23. Do you cut down on cream, or smoking, when you say that you are going to?
24. Do you exaggerate?
25. Do you feel sorry for yourself?
26. Do you usually put things off until tomorrow?
27. Do you realize when you are jealous?
28. Do you show your wife (husband) all the bills?
29. Is your breakfast table a battleground?
30. Can you forget an injustice?

Barley, given the same opportunity to grow as wheat and oats, exceeds both of these grains in the quality of grain per acre, and in net feed value expressed in western feed units per acre.

Planting a Tree

Successful tree planting requires a little care. In his bulletin, "Planting Deciduous Trees and Shrubs," P. D. Hargrave, assistant superintendent at the Horticultural Station, Brooks, gives some useful suggestions.

In the first place the hole should be large enough to admit the roots without bending, and if the hole is six inches larger so much the better. The sides of the hole should slope out rather than in, and the hole should be deep enough to allow the tree to be planted about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

When the hole is dug, return a little good soil and build up a flat cone in the centre to support the roots. Spread the roots naturally and put in the soil, working it well around the roots. Pack the soil firmly and leave the top soil loose. Do not put manure, unless well rotted, in contact with the roots; good garden loam is better.

If the soil is dry at planting time fill the hole with water, and allow it to seep away before the tree is planted. When the tree is planted and before the loose top soil is put into the hole, water it well. A good soaking once a week is adequate watering.

A copy of this bulletin may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

"THE HOARDER"

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

People who buy more of anything than they currently need, and merchants who encourage them to do so, are sabotaging the war effort and are therefore public enemies.

Loyal citizens do not hoard. They buy only for their immediate needs. They cheerfully adjust their standard of living, realizing that their country's needs must come first. They do not try to gain unfair advantages over their neighbours.

Are you a hoarder or a loyal citizen? Are you hampering Canada's war effort by unnecessary buying? Or are you co-operating to the best of your ability to save Canada from such horrors as Hong Kong?

If Canadians do their duty, there will be no more hoarding. Everyone will get a fair share of the goods available. More food can be sent to Great Britain. More raw materials — more manpower — will be available for making guns, tanks, planes and other armaments to back up our armed forces.

In cases where it is advisable for you to buy in advance of your immediate requirements—such as your next season's coal supply—you will be encouraged to do so by direct statement from responsible officials.

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD
OTTAWA

CANADA'S NEW ARMY needs FIGHTING MEN

Canada has a new army, built since Dunkirk, to a design which has added the hitting power of the tank and the speed of the latest in tactics and equipment, to the natural shock-troop propensities of the Canadian soldier.

There is a place for every man somewhere within this modern, completely mechanized Canadian Army. ENLIST NOW!

For Full Information See:
H. F. CROSWELLER or J. McKIBBEN
DELIA
CIVILIAN RECRUITING ADVISORS

Any Civilian Recruiting Advisor will gladly help you—talk it over with him and place your ability and talents to the best possible advantage.

Enlist Now!